

Germany

I. A Land of Many Races & Social Contrasts

By William Harbutt Dawson.

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GERMANY presents the utmost variety alike of physical, racial, and social characteristics, and a faithful description of the land and its people must be sparing of sweeping generalisations. As to its population in particular, it is to be remembered that the German nation, as we know it to-day, is an amalgam of many tribes and tribal combinations, each one with its own history and traditions, habits and customs, dialects and institutions. All that can be attempted in a summary survey, therefore, is such a picture as will bring into relief the essential facts of the collective life and character, special treatment being reserved for certain of the leading political divisions and tribes.

In physical conformation Germany falls into two great divisions, known as Upper Germany and Lower Germany respectively, the former consisting of a southern zone of highland, broadly stretching across the whole country from the Ardennes and the Vosges Mountains in the west to the extreme east, bordering on Bohemia and Austria, and a vast plain running northward of this highland to the seaboard.

Region of Mountain and Forest

The highland starts with a chain of hills and mountains of medium height—the Rhenish Slate Mountains, Westerwald, Hunsrück, Taunus, the Thuringian Forest, the Harz Mountains, the Erzgebirge or Ore Mountains between Saxony and Bohemia, and the Riesengebirge or Giant Mountains, between Prussian Silesia and the same group; while beyond stretches a high plateau flanked by the Odenwald, the Black Forest, and the Bavarian and Austrian Alps. The highest elevation is reached by the Schneekoppe in the Giant Mountains,

rising 5,260 feet above sea level. Very characteristic of this hilly region are the large number and extent of its forests.

The special features of the lowland of the north are the extensive lake regions of Holstein, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and East Prussia (the Masurian district), the great area of its cultivated and uncultivated moorland and sandy plain, and an abundance of forest, as in the south.

Lovely Lakes and Waterways

A moist climate and the configuration of its surface have made Germany a land of rivers, ranging from the great waterways of commercial intercourse to hundreds of minor streams of all degrees of economic and local importance. All the large rivers run north, the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe flowing into the North Sea, and the Oder and Vistula into the Baltic; the Danube, it is true, has its rise in Germany (in the Black Forest), but though fed by several tributaries which pass exclusively through German territory, the greater part of its navigable bed lies in Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. The lakes of the north have already been mentioned. In the south are Lake Constance, of which Germany is a co-proprietor, the lovely lakes of Bavaria, ranging in size from some eighty square miles downwards, and a series of picturesque little lakes embedded in the hills of the Black Forest. The country is also exceptionally rich in mineral springs.

Along the coasts of the North and Baltic Seas lie a number of islands, mostly of small area, and some for that reason uninhabited. The largest is Rügen, which, like Heligoland, Norderney, Juist, Borkum, and other islands, has enjoyed great popularity as a holiday resort. Lying off the Baltic are several

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TWO LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL

Along the dusty country road of a Black Forest district they are wending their way homeward from the Volksschule. On the morrow they will eagerly retrace their steps, for children of Germany seldom, if ever, need driving to school

Photo, C. Uchter Knox

large freshwater haffs or lagoons, cut off from the sea by narrow strips of land, pierced at a single point by the outflowing water.

The Prussian province of Holstein is perhaps the part of Germany which, in its general physical features and its climate, as influenced by the contiguity of the sea, most reminds the Englishman of his native land. There he finds the same undulating country, the same forms of cultivation, the same breeds of cattle as at home, with the hedges which the Angles introduced into England in distant ages. Similarly Bremen, rare in Germany as a town of single-family houses, approaches most nearly to the type of the English town.

The division of Upper and Lower Germany named above marks just as clear a distinction in language and dialects, as well as in habits, customs, and modes of thought, as exists between Scotsmen and English, or in England between north-countrymen and southerners. As to language, the German of Lower Germany speaks on the whole with a softer intonation, while the Upper German, together with a certain harshness, has a greater range of tone. It is a seeming paradox that while the north claims to be the present home of High German speech, it is also the home of Low German, or Plattdeutsch, a vernacular of which the stories of Fritz Reuter, the Mecklenburger, are the literary classics.

North Germany claims to be Old Germany, for the south was peopled by migration from the north. Of the many Germanic tribes of history only the liberty-loving Saxons, occupying the flat lands

of the north-west between the Rhine and the Harz Mountains, and the hardy Frisians, who inhabit the coast land of Oldenburg and North-west Schleswig, with many of the islands in the North Sea, can be said to hold their original territories. The Franks, on the other hand, spread from the Lower Rhine to the Middle Rhine and the Main, while the Slavic east of Germany was settled by various tribes, chief among them the Saxons, Franks, and Thuringians. Physically, the Low Saxon represents the ancient German type, as characterised by blond hair, light skin, and blue eyes, features which occur less commonly the more south one goes, until the pronounced brunette

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type of Swabia and Bavaria is reached. Tall figures with long and narrow faces—the latter, too, typically Germanic—are characteristic of the north-west and the south-east, while in the south-west and also in the Slavic districts of the north-east a shorter build and the broad type of face predominate.

Some of the outstanding characteristics of the dominant tribes may be conveniently noted here. The Low Saxon is a man of strong and independent character, somewhat heavy, reserved, not very approachable, never the first to make advances, and inclined to suspicion and distrust. He has, however,

all the old combativeness and strong sense of right, and these dispose him easily to be litigious. His is not a bright and sanguine temperament, for the atmosphere of the lowland, with its large share of cloud and fog, encourages moodiness and taciturnity. His essentially prosaic character, however, is redeemed by a rich, dry humour, and he is a man who can joke with utter immobility of features. He is given to proverbs, embodying much rude mother wit, as, for example, "Everything with measure, as the tailor said when he struck his wife dead with a yard stick." The Low Saxons have a strong practical sense,



PART OF THE DAILY ROUTINE OF THE BLACK FOREST HOUSEWIFE

Many a peasant wife and mother of a family takes it not at all amiss that she must spend the greater part of the day in hoeing, digging, or planting in the fields, and in South Germany, where nature is especially kind to her children, the conditions of life are much happier and more agreeable than those attending the rough-and-ready existence of the land workers in East Germany

Photo, C. Uchter Knox



FILIGREE NIMBUS OF RUSTIC REFINEMENT

The diversity of headgear prevailing among the peasantry of the Black Forest, the Bavarian Highlands, and the Spree Forest, is even more pronounced than the variety of dress. In the Black Forest virtually every valley possesses distinctive fashions of its own, and this frail hat of delicate lace-work surmounting the fresh face of a village maiden is undeniably attractive



HOMELY BUT COMELY PEASANT PAIR OF THE BLACK FOREST

The German peasant woman is accustomed to agricultural work from childhood ; energetic, sturdy, and robust, she makes a very fitting mate for the peasant proprietor. The costumes of this newly-wed pair from Schapbach are lacking in all ostentatious display, but the "schappel," or chaplet, composed of coloured glass balls and beads, is a never-failing feature of the bridal attire

Photo, Georg Haeckel



BAPTISMAL PROCESSION IN THE BLACK FOREST: THE PROUD PARENTS ACCOMPANIED BY RELATIVES AND FRIENDS
 Personal taste in dress is an unnecessary quality in many a district of the Black Forest, where one style of costume and hat so far becomes law as to banish from the feminine mind all fastidious notions regarding fashions. The desire to outshine a neighbour in richness or originality of dress finds no home in the heart of these women; one and all, rich and poor, adhere to the regulation attire, and wear it cheerfully and with pride on all occasions

Photo, Georg Haechel



MATERFAMILIAS OF MUNICH IN THE BOSOM OF HER FAMILY

When quite tiny tots German children are taught the elements of obedience, and so soon as they can walk, these small people—models of good behaviour—are admitted to many of the social gatherings of the grown-ups. The "Kinderstube" (children's room) is generally a delightful apartment, large and airy, and containing a wealth of enchanting nursery books and beautiful fantastic toys

and have produced many travellers and scientists, but their tastes do not specially lie in the direction of poetry and art.

The Frisians are people of tough fibre, both physically and in character; they are very conservative in their habits and institutions, keep apart from their neighbours, and are greatly given to intermarriage, so that there are whole villages of relations. They are not musical—an old saying runs, "Frisia non cantat"—nor are they a poetical people.

Keeping still to the north we must note the cleavage made by the Elbe, which separates the old Saxon land on the west from the Slavic territories peopled and civilized by Saxons and other tribes. In this eastern region is the true home of the Prussians, the most virile of the modern German stocks, though of Slavic origin and allied to the Baltic-Lithuanian races.

Taking them collectively, the Prussians are a strong, gifted, and strenuous people. Without the imagination and vivacity of the Gaul, as represented by the people of the Rhine-

land, or the intellectuality and the fine instinct for culture which mark the Swabian, they are the master-minds of Germany in all that belongs to material civilization. In everything that lends itself to system, and finds in system its most perfect expression, the Prussians excel. Pre-eminently their capacity and strength lie in practical affairs rather than in those of the mind and spirit, and herein they are as Romans to the Greeks of Württemberg in the south. Thus they have never excelled in political government, which has to do with men, but have brought municipal government, which is concerned with things, to a degree of efficiency hardly equalled elsewhere.

Behind German enterprise and success in commerce and industry, in the organization of the powerful syndicates and trade federations, and in the great transport systems which have played so large a part in the industrialisation of Germany, are Prussian ideas and energy. Prussia has proved itself, indeed, the great driving force in the life of modern

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Germany ; whether without its influence Germany would have been something better it is impossible to say, but unquestionably she would have been something fundamentally different. For good or ill the States of the Republic are still yoked to this powerful leader, who, whatever his faults, never fails to pull his full weight, and where he goes they will be bound to follow.

The chief tribes of Central Germany are the Franks of the Middle Rhine and the Main region, and the Thuringians. The Franks are the most versatile, alert, and vivacious of all the German tribes. They are poetical, romantic, with pronounced aesthetic leanings and artistic tastes. They are also remarkably affable and decidedly a "likeable" people, easy to get on with. The Thuringians are a

good-humoured, lively, and fairly energetic people, sentimental and musical, polite to the stranger, and easily contented. They are somewhat lacking in self-reliance and staying power, and are open to outside influence, but they are very industrious.

To the south are the Alemanni or Swabians and the Bavarians. The former inhabit the upper reaches of the Rhine, Neckar, and Danube, and are represented by the States of Baden and Württemberg. Like the Slavs of the east, the dark Swabians, in whom is a strong Celtic strain, are a people of more pliable nature than either the Saxons or the Franks, but they surpass both in intellectual qualities.

The Bavarians inhabit portions of the Upper Rhine, Neckar, and Main



LOCAL COLOUR DANCING IN THE STREETS OF REICHENHALL

Bad Reichenhall, in the heart of the Bavarian salt region, is famous for its saline baths and ozonised air and is much resorted to by sufferers from lung trouble and rheumatism. Annually in July the anniversary of the opening of the pump-room and baths which have brought prosperity to the town is celebrated by a popular festival in which the peasantry appear in national costume

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regions, the high plateau lying east of the Swabian Jura, and the northern parts of the Alpine chain rising from this plateau. They are a people of strongly-marked individuality, though not as attractive as any of their neighbours. They are shrewd, keen at a bargain, yet cautious to a degree that indisposes them to undertake great adventures readily ;

west, as imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, its area has been reduced by some 27,000 square miles, with about six and a half million inhabitants, and as a result of this curtailment and of the losses caused by the war its population is now estimated at about sixty millions.

Until 1918 the Confederation consisted of twenty-five federated States



HISTORICAL HEADGEAR OF BAVARIAN BRIDES

These gay young couples from Effeltrich in Bavaria are resplendent in their nuptial finery. The brides' costumes are rich in gold embroidery, and the headdress, which from olden times has formed the chief attraction of Bavarian bridal attire, is massed with beads and trinkets. Even in modern times this costume is a costly one, and centuries ago it represented a fortune

always they have an eye to the main chance, and they act up to the motto, "Nothing for nothing." They are not without a certain capacity for affability, but they are slow to make friendships, and are very self-contained. Two of their traits—among the rural classes in particular—are unchanging attachment to their Church and loyalty to the dynasty.

Before the Great War the German Empire—known as the German Realm since the deposition of the imperial house—had an area of 208,780 square miles and a population of about sixty-eight millions. By the re-arrangement of its frontiers in the east, north, and

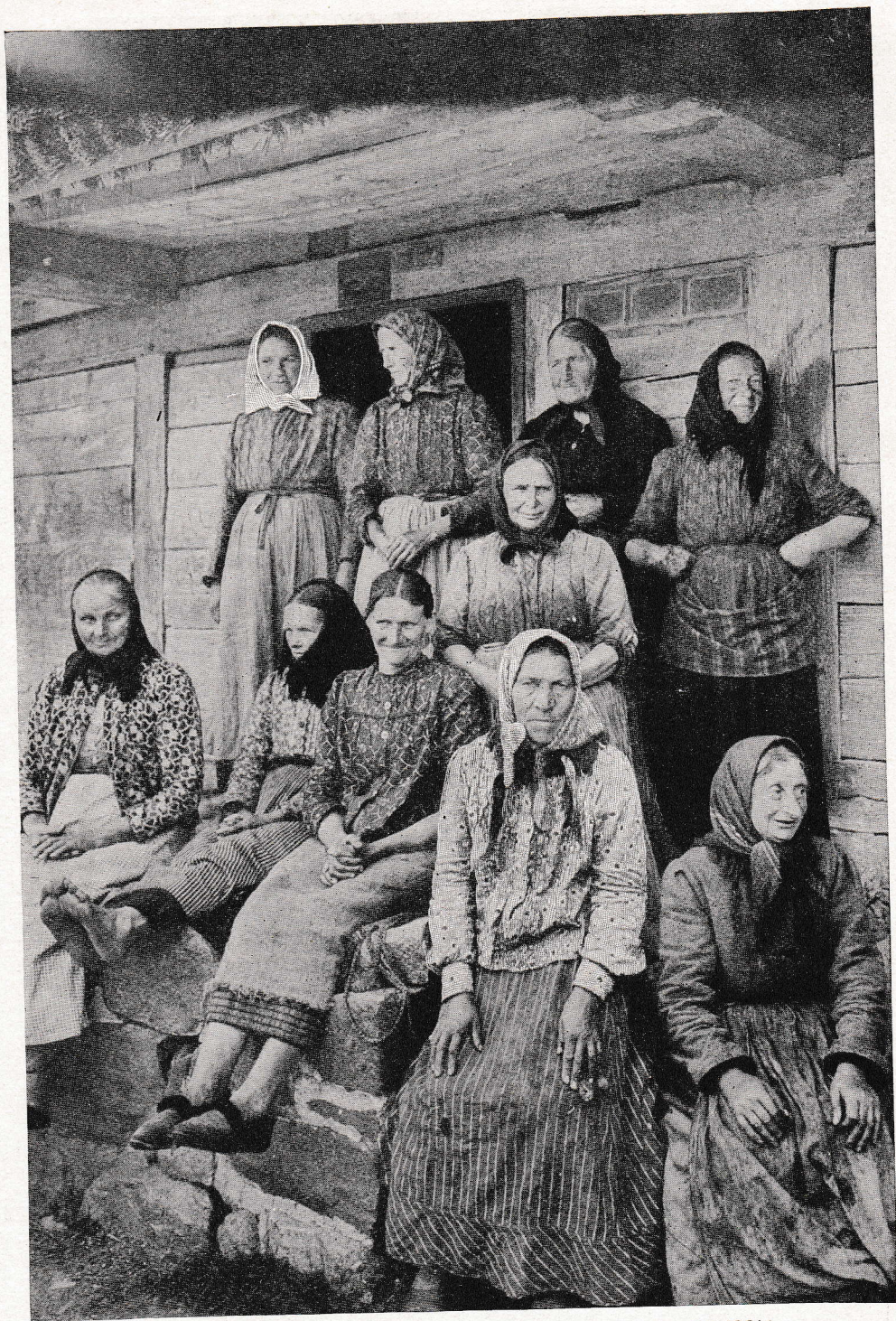
of which four were kingdoms—Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and Württemberg—six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, and three free cities. Alsace-Lorraine occupied a special position as an Imperial Territory, though in late years it had enjoyed in most matters the political status of a federal State. In the revolution which followed the Great War all the Sovereigns, who, as Bismarck once said, in a fit of bad humour, "had lighted upon Germany like a swarm of bees," were deposed, where they did not abdicate and efface themselves voluntarily ; republicanism everywhere took the place of monarchy ; and while the confederation was



JUVENILE GREETINGS AT THE VILLAGE SPRING

Trim and neat in their quaint costumes the young girls of Sankt Georgien in the Black Forest are as careful of their deportment as they are of their personal appearance. The high-spirited rowdyism apparent in many peasant districts is almost unknown among these simple country-folk, and young and old possess an old-fashioned primness of manner outrivalled only by the sobriety of their dress.

Photo, Georg Haeckel



TOIL-WORN WOMEN LAND WORKERS OF EAST PRUSSIA

In the country districts of East Prussia the conditions of life of the poor are far from congenial. Women take a large share in outdoor labour and are often terribly overworked in the fields. They follow the plough, thresh the corn, and do much work which in former times fell to the men. Nevertheless, they are surprisingly contented with their lot and usually cheerful and good-tempered

Photo, Georg Haeckel



FANTASTIC FEMININE FINERY AT A MARRIAGE FEAST IN THE BLACK FOREST

Although the modern nuptial headdress might prove more becoming to these women of Willingen than the massive beaded "schappel," their taste in head millinery is still swayed by the traditional customs of a past era; and the modern suits of the men form a contrast to the gay raiment of the womenfolk. Through the decorated portal, bearing the greeting "Hearty Welcome," the guests will now pass to the reception, preparations for which have been going on for days beforehand

Photo, Georg Haackel

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preserved, it, too, was re-organized on a republican basis, with a constitution which in theory is probably the most democratic in the world, though its practical success and chances of permanence remain still to be proved.

Since then there have been further political readjustments in the form of inter-State amalgamations, affecting the petty duodecimo States of Central Germany, of which seven have combined under the name Thuringia, while one (Coburg) has been absorbed in Bavaria, with the result that the federal territories now number eighteen—viz., Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen (Free City), Hamburg (Free City), Hesse, Lippe, Lübeck (Free City), Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schaumburg-Lippe, Thuringia, Waldeck, and Württemberg.

At the census of 1910 61.6 per cent. of the inhabitants belonged to the Protestant and 36.7 per cent. to the Roman Catholic faith, one per cent. being Jewish. The transference of Alsace-Lorraine and the Polish districts have altered this ratio in favour of the Protestants, who now form about 65 per cent. of the population.

It is a fact that, even now, half a century after the triumph of national unity, the particularist spirit is still strong, though taking less egoistic and obstructive forms than before. For it must not be forgotten that earlier than the political consciousness of the Germans as a unified nation, and appealing more strongly to popular sentiment, is their tribal consciousness.

The German has two fatherlands and, in effect, two nationalities, and his attachment to Empire or Realm has none of the intimacy and tenderness, deeply-rooted in tribal instincts and traditions, which bind him, as Saxon, Bavarian, Swabian, and the rest, to his native State, which is his true



GRETCHEN OF THE BLACK FOREST

Dainty and demure is this young girl of Schapbach, in the Kinzig Valley, so trimly dressed in one of the multifarious costumes which the peasants of the Black Forest—no matter what their standing—loyally persist in wearing

Photo, Georg Haeckel

homeland. The passionate love of the Germans for their "narrower fatherlands" is the motif of much of their beautiful lyrical and narrative poetry.

Modern Germany may be dated conveniently from the war of 1870 and the great economic developments which immediately followed. The struggle, unlike the war with Austria four years



HAT STYLE FROM GUTACH, BLACK FOREST

The severity of her Puritanical garb is somewhat tempered by the quaint hat loaded with heavy pompons which are coloured bright red for the unmarried girl and sombre black when the wearer is to be a married woman

Photo, Georg Haeckel

before, saw all the German tribes united, fighting together under one supreme military command for an inspiring end—the assertion once for all of a common German nationhood. The effect of the struggle, for Germany so successful, was to liberate a vast store of enthusiasm and energy.

Within two decades old Germany and its life had been revolutionised in all directions. Ancient cities and towns were extended and rebuilt on an ambitious scale, not always in the best taste. The passion for building and rebuilding, with the dispersal of the £200,000,000 of indemnity, gave an immense impetus to production and manufacture, and at a single bound

Germany leaped into the front rank of industrial countries.

The close attention which had been given for the better part of a century to public education, and during later decades to scientific research and technical instruction, had yielded a rich harvest in the shape of a skilled army of technical directors, chemists, craftsmen, and artisans, who were now ready to man the factories and workshops which sprang up in the great centres of population and of natural resources. Germany's situation in the centre of the Continent, while it exposed her to special dangers, had the advantage that it made it easier for her people to throw out their energies in all directions by sea and land, and this they have done in increasing measure for half a century.

There is still, however, an Old Germany as well as this Germany of a now closed era of expansion

and prosperity. The traveller, passing through the larger towns, is apt to regard the country as painfully new. Nevertheless, a fairer land, perpetuating the traditions and spirit of forgotten centuries, will meet his view if he but take the pains to seek it. It may be seen at its best in such survivals of medieval life as Hildesheim, Brunswick, Lübeck, Nuremberg, Goslar, Marienburg, Wismar, and Ulm, and in architectural memorials lingering in odd corners of the "old towns" of cities and towns which have taken a new life—in Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort-on-Main, and Breslau, for example. Old Germany may be seen also in many a small, slow-going market town of the



GERMANY: FOREST MAIDEN IN HER SUNDAY FROCK

Traditional feminine costume in the Black Forest is set off by a high scarlet hat. On Sundays this peasant girl takes her finery from the wardrobe where, all the week, it has lain in lavender



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centre and the south, lying off the track of modern progress, in quiet villages hidden away in the valleys of the Rhine and of Bavaria, and still untouched by the hand of the improver, in the moat-surrounded manor-houses of Westphalia, and nowhere more than in the picturesque peasant settlements of Thuringia, Bavaria, Baden, and Württemberg,

where life pursues its even course to-day just as three centuries ago, before the Thirty Years War desolated the German lands and arrested the advance of civilization for generations.

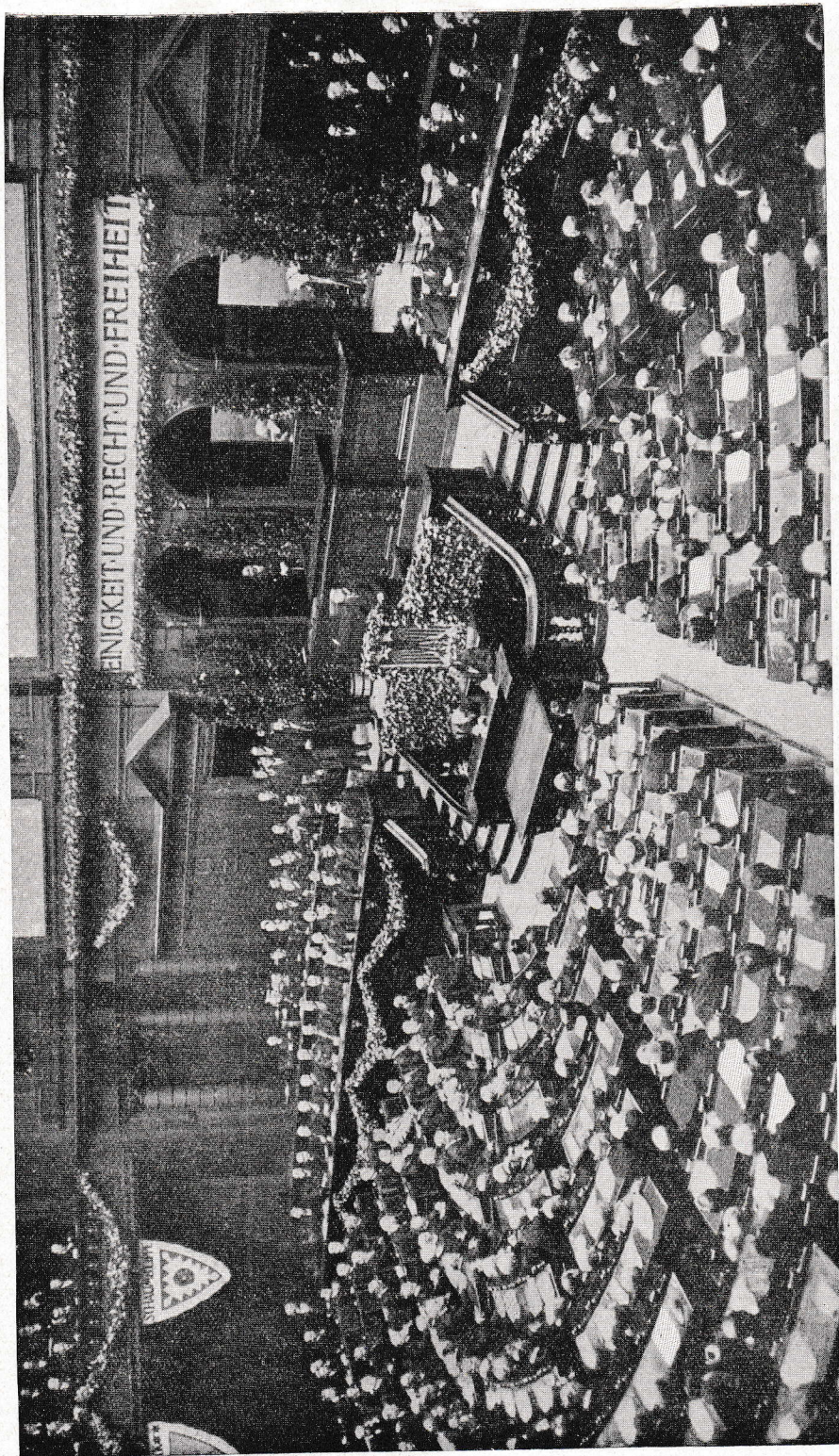
What interests men most to-day, however, is the Germany that specially counts in the world's life, its work and employments, and the character of



DEFT ARTISTRY LENDS GRACE TO SIMPLE TASKS

In her pretty peasant costume, leisurely methods of work, and general air of contentment, this country girl is an embodiment of rural Bavaria, wherein her lot is cast—a fair region of the old Germany of medieval times. To her prosaic occupation of cutting turnip radishes she imparts the graceful art that helps to sweeten all the toils of human life

Photo, Georg Haeckel



SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG DURING THE CELEBRATION OF THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

In August, 1919, the Constitution of the German Republic was established at the Weimar National Assembly, and the photograph reproduced above shows the celebration of the third anniversary of the Republic in progress in the Parliament House, Berlin. Handsomely, though not extravagantly decorated, the Reichstag presented a striking scene; the devices emblematic of the imperial regime were absent from their places over the doorway, where now a great eagle towers above the Republican slogan: "Unity, Justice, and Liberty."

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its people. Before she became an industrial country Germany was a land of triumphant agriculture, able to produce all the corn needed to feed her people, with a little over for her neighbours. Agriculture in its many forms is still the mainstay of national prosperity, though no longer the main pursuit of the population, as of old, though over half of the population (51.2 per cent. in 1910) lives in rural townlets (2,000 to 5,000

(Prussia), Neckar (Baden and Württemberg), and Main (Hesse and Bavaria), and other parts of the country, with fruit trees numbered by the hundred million. Characteristic of Central and South Germany is the custom of planting fruit trees—chiefly apple, plum, and cherry—along the highways and byways. The local treasuries benefit by this characteristic device for making the most of the land. The usual plan-



WHERE THE "VOX POPULI" OF GERMANY FINDS READY AUDIENCE

On the occasion of the celebration of the third anniversary of the Republic a vast throng gathered before the Reichstag in Berlin, the stately building erected "To the German people," where President Ebert and the members had assembled. The members are elected for four years by universal, equal, direct, and secret votes of male and female voters, on the proportional system

inhabitants) and rural communes (under 2,000 inhabitants). Before the Great War some thirty-five million acres were under grain of all kinds, but the cessions of territory have greatly reduced the extent and production of the national granary, and Germany will need to import far more than the old proportion of one-fourth or one-fifth of her food corn.

To the crops of grain must be added the rich produce of the vineyards of the valleys of the Rhine (Prussia and Baden), Moselle, Saar, Lahn, and Ahr

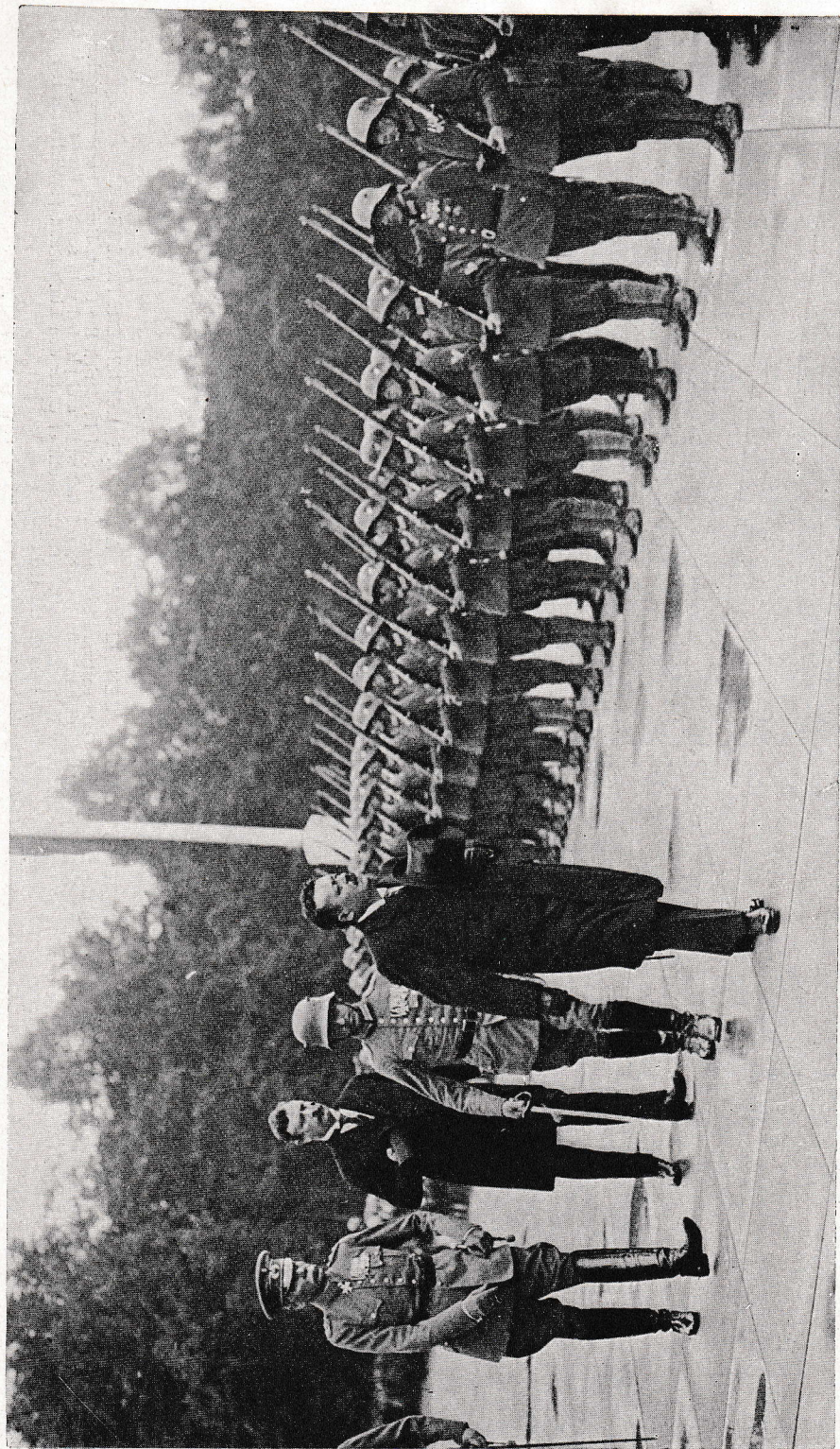
is to farm the fruit trees yearly to the highest bidder.

Germany is still the home of a large and thriving independent peasantry and a country which offers good prospects to small owners and cultivators. In 1907 her 78½ million acres of agriculturally employed land were divided into no fewer than five and three-quarter million holdings. It is not implied that large proprietors are rare, or are seriously threatened with extinction. The large estate is localised, however, and small



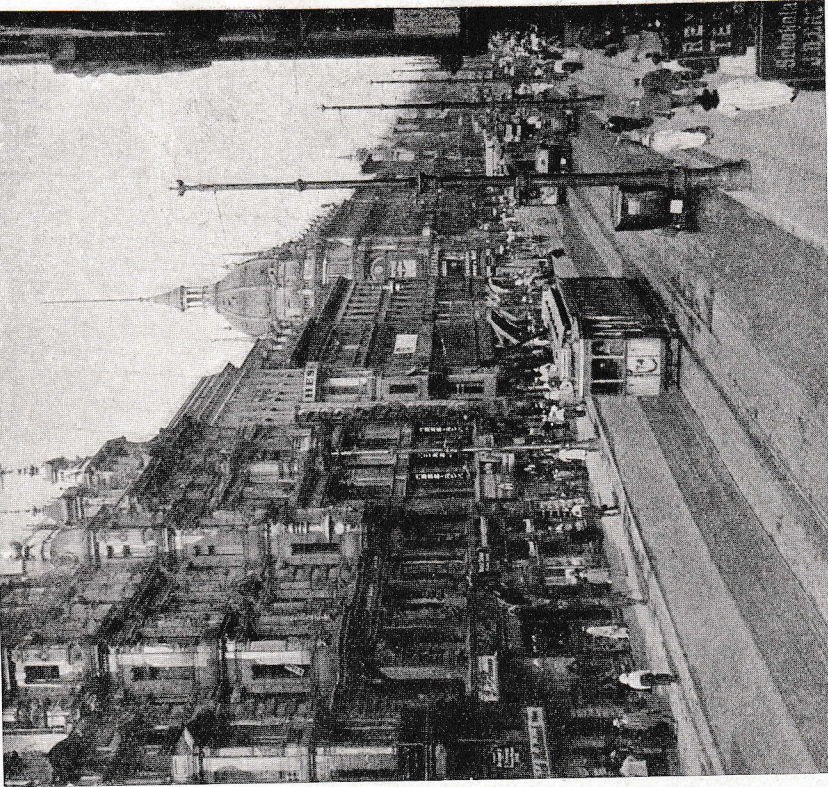
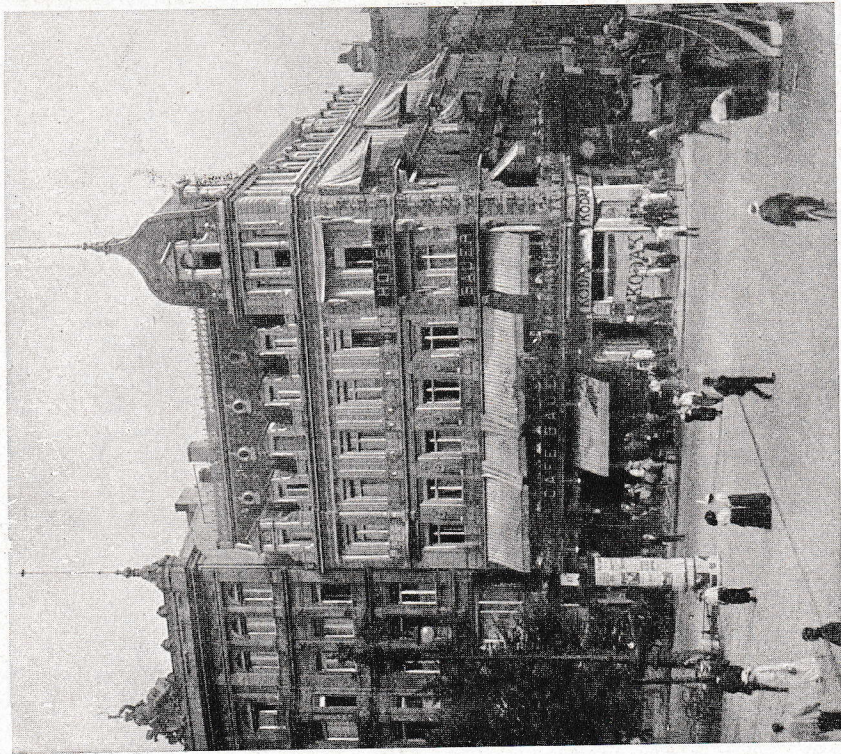
YOUNG GERMANIA PASSES BY DURING A CHURCH FESTIVAL IN BERLIN

These small folk are evidently no more averse to the publicity afforded by the camera than their sisters of other lands. The smiling throng, flower crowned and tricked out in their best, make an attractive picture as they patter obediently over the rough cobbles. Those who wear them are evidently pleased with the effect of their white boots, and each is conscious of looking bright and happy in a pretty frock. The tiny ones who bring up the rear are enlivening the dull stones with poses scattered from their be-ribboned baskets. In Germany the charm added to ceremonial occasions by the presence of children is fully realized



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION OF A COMPANY OF WAR VETERANS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC

Herr Friedrich Ebert, President of the new Germany, making, on the third anniversary of the Republic's inception, a round of inspection of a special company. Hat in hand, and followed by a civilian official in frock coat and also bare-headed, he closely scans the silent ranks, drawn up so stiffly upon their hard-paved parade ground. In the background the crowd congregated under the trees, above which the State banner droops and clings to its tall flag-staff, surveys with acute interest the representatives of civil administration and military authority inspecting these picked men of the Republic



BERLIN AT ITS BUSIEST AND BEST: UNTER DEN LINDEN AND THE LEIPZIGERSTRASSE

In the spacious avenue, Unter den Linden, which runs from the Brandenburg Gate eastward to the monument of Frederick the Great, Berlin possesses perhaps the finest modern thoroughfare of any European capital city. Nearly two-thirds of a mile in length, 108 feet wide, and planted with rows of lime trees, it is a glorious boulevard with its most animated point here where it crosses the busy Friedrichstrasse. To the south of Unter den Linden and parallel with it runs the Leipzigerstrasse, shown here on the right

Photos, Donald McLeish

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and medium holdings are the rule in most parts of the country.

The most backward agrarian districts occur in the Mecklenburgs and the east of Prussia, the homes of the great "latifundia." These unwieldy estates are an impediment in the way of

was abolished in Prussia, yet the retarding influence of feudalism still survives. It is a fact which carries its own condemnation of the economic and political pressure which has so long rested on the rural east of Prussia that great poverty and a relatively low standard of morality



HUMAN ACTIVITY HUMS IN THE PULSING HEART OF BERLIN

At the west end of the Leipzigerstrasse, one of Berlin's chief arteries of traffic, lies the square known as the Potsdamerplatz. Several palatial modern buildings look down upon this busy centre of life and movement, where the din of passing vehicles is seldom hushed, and the electric cars—the chief mode of transport for the Berliner, communication by which is so splendidly organized—glide over its spacious surface in ceaseless procession

Photo, Donald McLeish

scientific agriculture and a drag upon social progress; they are not managed on rational principles, and they have prevented the creation of intelligent, healthy, and independent peasant communities, such as are found elsewhere. Far happier is the state of things which prevails in Westphalia, at the other end of the country, where even the farm labourer has a piece of land which he rents from his employer. Over a hundred years have passed since serfdom

characterise that region. A large part of Germany is given up to forest, partly of natural growth, but all systematically and commercially managed. The area under forest of all kinds—predominantly coniferous—exceeded in 1913 thirty-five and a half million acres, of which about one-third was held and worked by the States, one-fifth by municipal and other public bodies, and some 45 per cent. was in private hands. The State forestry

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service is an important department of the Civil Service, and admission to it entails severe specialised study and practical training.

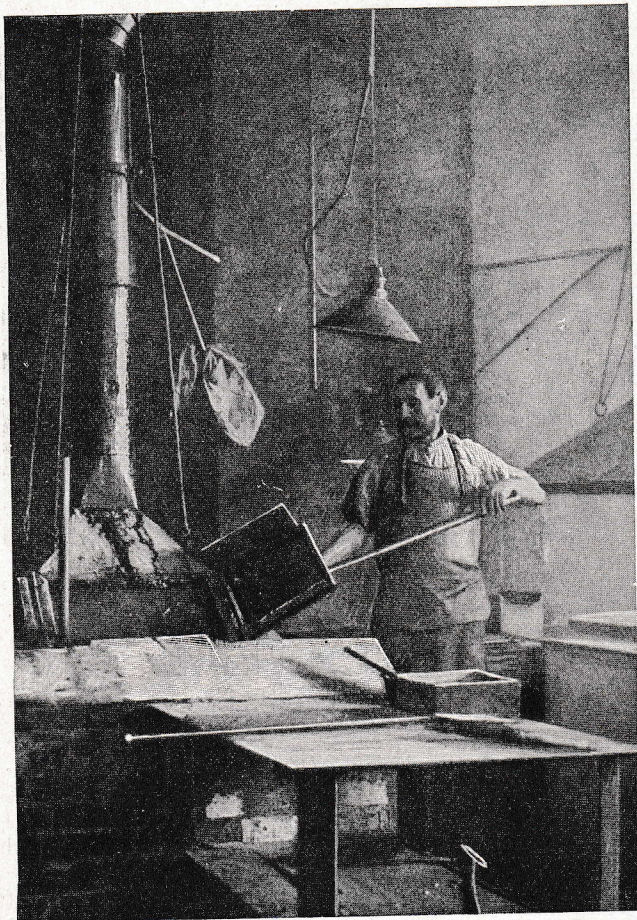
In Germany the rivers and streams are harnessed, to a degree only equalled in Switzerland, not merely for the use of water-run mills and workshops of all kinds, such as are found in abundance in the forest districts, but for the generation of electrical current. Hence it is a common thing to find the villages and hamlets of a whole countryside, remote from towns, well and cheaply lighted by electricity. Domestic employment in what are called the "house" and "home" industries, affords a

livelihood to many thousands of people of both sexes and all ages in the hilly regions and outlying rural districts of Saxony, Silesia, Thuringia, Baden and Württemberg (the Black Forest), and Bavaria.

While agriculture thus occupies so important a position in Germany's economic and social life, more and more during the past forty years attention has been directed to industry. The occupation census of 1907 showed that while since 1882 the proportion of the occupied population engaged in agriculture and forestry decreased from 43.4 to 32.7 per cent., the proportion engaged in industry increased during

that period from 33.7 to 37.2 per cent., and the proportion engaged in trade and transport from 8.3 to 11.6 per cent. The greatest displacement occurred in Prussia, the least in Württemberg.

The chief seats of industry are the Prussian provinces of Rhineland and Westphalia and Saxony, where the greatest agglomerations of population are found, the rate of density in Saxony in 1919 being 805 to the square mile, comparing with 318 for the whole country, but with 94 for Mecklenburg-Strelitz and 130 for Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The great iron and steel industries are located in the Westphalian Rhineland and Upper Silesia, but the engineering, electrical, and allied industries dependent upon them are carried on in a large number of other centres in Prussia, Saxony, Baden, Württemberg and Bavaria. There are large ship-building yards on the North and Baltic Seas, particularly at Hamburg,



AT WORK IN A GERMAN GLASS FACTORY

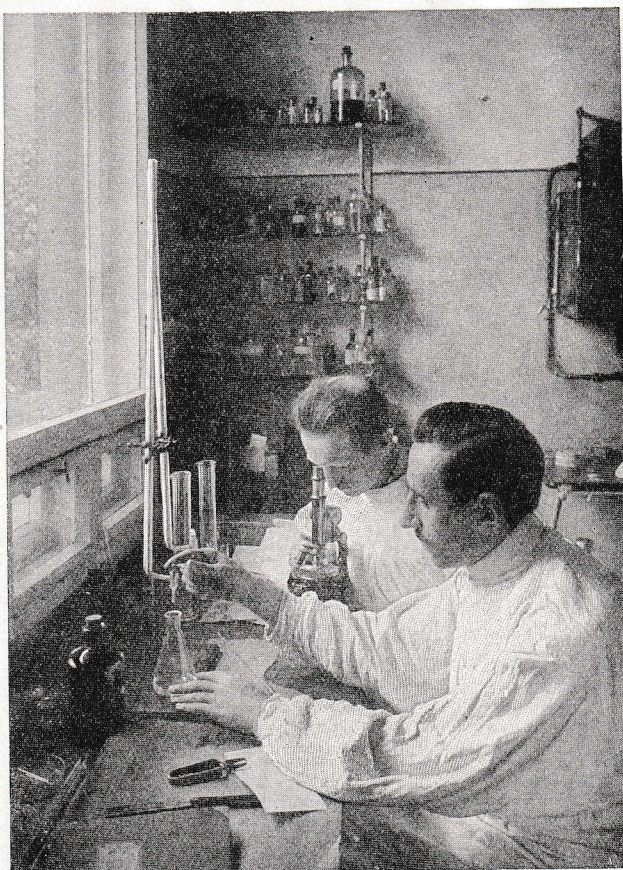
Germany has long been eminent for the manufacture of optical glass. To successful experiments in the famous Jena glassworks are due many of the methods in general use for the production of this delicate and most valuable material

Photo, Transocean

GERMANY & THE GERMANS

Bremen, Stettin, and Elbing. The chemical and dye industry, favoured by the possession of abundant raw materials, by long scientific research, and the capacity and will to put the results of this research to practical use, has grown to remarkable proportions. Its principal seats are several towns on the Rhine, Frankfort, and Berlin. The cotton industry is carried on in Saxony, Silesia, the Rhineland, and other parts of Prussia, the woollen industry in the Rhineland, and the worsted goods industry in Silesia and around Berlin; linen is manufactured in Silesia and parts of Westphalia; Saxony is the chief centre of the hosiery and lace manufactures, and Crefeld is the seat of the silk industry. Other important industries are the glass and porcelain, clock and watch, paper and paper-pulp, and small arms industries. Before the Great War about four-fifths of Germany's manufactures were consumed by the home market.

That the characteristics and the institutions of a people are in large measure the outcome of its history is a truism, but in the case of Germany the relation between the two has points of special interest. It is exemplified in a marked manner, for example, by some of the outstanding personal and domestic qualities of the German. To the former belong industry and efficiency. Before it achieved political unity in 1871 the German nation had to pass through a long and severe discipline. For centuries its history was a continuous record of tribal faction within, of war, and of oppression at the hands of foreign aggressors. Time after time its lands



SCIENCE WORKING FOR HUMANITY

German scientists have long been to the fore in investigating the causes of diseases that still baffle prevention and cure. These men are working in the laboratory of the Institute for Cancer Research in Berlin

were invaded and laid desolate. The Thirty Years War, from 1618 to 1648, left a large part of the country a desert, and its population impoverished and ruined. No sooner had it recovered than there came the struggles which were forced upon the German rulers and tribes by Napoleon, culminating in the heroic War of Emancipation.

The national unity movement which followed developed under the jealous eyes of countries whose interest and policy it was to keep the German States apart, and three wars were fought before the Empire was re-established under the Hohenzollerns. Out of such searching ordeals as these nations must emerge either stronger or weaker, and the Germans emerged stronger. Since,



COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY OVER-BRIMMING IN LEIPZIG

Leipzig's great fairs have been important since the fifteenth century. The Jubilate fair lasts from the first Monday in March until the following Saturday week, and the Michaelmas fair begins on the last Sunday in August and continues for three weeks. During these periods the town is packed with German salesmen and with commercial visitors from all parts of the world, the activity in the Peterstrasse being particularly brisk

however, they had to fight for existence they became of necessity a military nation, and to such a people efficiency becomes instinctive.

Nature, too, has not been unduly lavish in her gifts to this country, in

which over a large area agriculture has to battle with an austere climate, with short summers and severe winters, while its mineral resources are limited and very unequally distributed. While in the north and north-east there are



vast expanses of sandy land, which only with the greatest difficulty can be made to yield food for man and beast, stretching through Central Germany from the south-east to the north-west is the great chain of mountains and highland which has been mentioned, and here likewise the struggle with nature is a ceaseless grind.

Even in the centres where great industries have been planted, serious obstacles have had to be overcome. The most highly-developed and successful of these is the iron and steel industry, yet it has had to contend with the disadvantage of inadequate supplies of native ore, for the most part of an inferior quality, and the fact that much of the necessary fuel lies at a distance from the furnaces and manufacturing plant. These and



LEIPZIG'S GREAT ADVERTISEMENT PARADE

Originally actual markets, Leipzig's fairs are now meetings for the exhibition of samples of German products. The sample weeks open with a parade from the Peterstrasse to the City Market Hall of cars and devices advertising German industries



YOUTHFUL ADHERENTS OF KING CARNIVAL KEEP OLD CUSTOMS ALIVE IN BRANDENBURG

Although North Germans generally take little part in the festivals common in other Continental countries before the beginning of Lent, yet carnival is observed with much jollification in Prussia. These young Brandenburgers are "going the rounds" from house to house, brandishing branches of birch and carrying stacks of buns fashioned in a particular shape which they exchange for gifts of money or apples. Some of the German customs may have a pagan origin, the little wheel-shaped cakes perhaps representing the sun and the branches of young birch the renewal of the fruitfulness of the earth as spring approaches.



HAPPY CHILDHOOD SECURE IN MOTHER-LOVE

Time was when the German "Hausfrau" could concern herself only with the four proverbial "K's"—Kinder, Küche, Kleider, Kirche (Children, Kitchen, Clothes, Church)—but her position has considerably changed in recent years. She now often shares the intellectual or business interests of her husband; but her devotion to her home remains unaltered, and German children, the centre of their mother's affection, have a wonderfully happy childhood.

Photo, Florence Farmborough

other difficulties have called forth in a high degree the virtues of industry, courage, application, inventiveness, and enterprise, without which Germany might have remained one of the poorest of Continental countries instead of one of the most highly developed.

It is the same with the domestic characteristics which have given to German home life in all ages its high reputation—orderliness, thrift, frugality, and cohesion. Exposed to the harsh but stimulating regimen of poverty, the Germans were compelled to be provident, and to master the art of making a little go a long way. Still, as

in the time of Tacitus, the standard of family life in Germany is a high one. There, as elsewhere, the Great War has led to a certain weakening of household ties, and of parental control and discipline, yet in the homes of no country is life on the whole more healthy, in none are order and cleanliness more cultivated; and when it has been said that there are probably no better cared-for children in the world than those of the German working classes, let it be added that in no country is greater respect paid to the fifth commandment. All these things, likewise, make for and mean efficiency in national life. The German

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super-housewife is supposed to be found in Württemberg, where the instinct of cleanliness is so marked that it is jokingly said that the very milestones are washed every Saturday.

One of the few beneficent effects of the past political division of Germany has been the existence of so many courts and capitals, each of which has served in greater or less measure as a focus of culture and progress. With all their shortcomings and their disposition to pomposity, which was never shown so ridiculously as when they weakly aped the Grand Monarque and aspired to turn each of their "residences" into a little Paris or Versailles, many of these princes have nevertheless played an important part in the intellectual life and development of Germany. Potsdam, in the time of Frederick the Great; Weimar, in the time of Karl August; and Munich, in the time of King Maximilian, represented this side of court life at its best. But these courts and those of Stuttgart, Dresden, Karlsruhe, Brunswick, and many of the smaller

capitals, have at all times been centres of light and leading, radiating the refining influences of art and letters, music and the drama, throughout the States of whose life and welfare they were the natural guardians.

The independent courts and governments of the scores of States of Old Germany unquestionably created and maintained within these territories a higher general level of culture than would have been possible had the functions of government been exercised from a distant metropolis, whether Vienna or Berlin. It is also due to the spirit of particularism which the old State order has preserved that the over-centralization of government from which France suffers has been kept in check; that powerful stimuli to progress in the arts and sciences, the crafts and industries, have been operative in a multitude of different places; that many experimental centres have existed at which new theories in political and civil government could be tested and, if approved, applied; and that local



WENDISH WOMEN ON THE ROAD TO CHURCH.

Wendish women are strict conservatives in regard to dress, and many a German lady of high degree has made the journey to the beautiful Spreewald for the sole purpose of seeing her humbler sisters in their delightful old-fashioned costumes. On their marriage, Wendish girls generally possess a large stock of clothes, for they like to have many changes for every special occasion

Photo, Georg Haeckel



PLEASURE COMBINED WITH BUSINESS IN THE SPREEWALD

Every German can skate, the cold dry winters of northern Germany especially providing constant practice. This Wendish peasant is skating to market on the frozen roads in the Spreewald, a marshy district about fifty miles south-east of Berlin, so covered with a network of tributaries of the Spree that some of the villages are only accessible by water in summer, and over the ice in winter



SKATING AND SLEIGHING TO THE ICY VAULTS OF DEATH

To people unfamiliar with the conditions in the Spreewald a scene like this may appear grotesque—top-hatted mourners on skates drawing a sledge containing a flower-decked coffin, and the mourners skating mournfully behind. For the Wendish peasants themselves, however, skates are an integral part of winter footwear, and skating and sleighing are the only means of locomotion and transport

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peculiarities in institutions and customs have been protected, and much that was good in the life and thought of old Germany has been preserved.

Certain political and social evils have, nevertheless, resulted from this particularism and the past exaggerated personal power of the Sovereigns. One of the former is the fact that Germany is a land of officials. From birth to death the German citizen is subjected to the well-meaning but often irritating attentions of an endless succession of bureaucrats of all degrees of importance and importunity, and he is allowed to do little himself which the State is able to do for him, though it may do it less well and wisely.

Bureaucracy Strangles Individuality

A mechanical efficiency in administration, for what it is worth, may be claimed for this drastic system of regimentation, but personal liberty is unduly restricted thereby, individuality and spontaneity are repressed, public spirit and private enterprise are discouraged, and the disposition which it creates to look to and depend on the "powers that be" in every situation of life does not make for the highest and strongest type of citizenship.

On the social side it is largely due to the multiplicity of courts, with their crowds of sycophants and hangers-on, that the system of titles and decorations has been developed to so ludicrous an extent in Germany. The higher branches of the nobility represent real distinction, and are not to be confounded with the futile "noblesse" which vaunts itself in several more easterly European countries; and even the first step of the ladder of ennoblement, as connoted by the prefix von (represented by the French *de*), carries equal value in all the States.

Absurdities in Titles and Etiquette

It is chiefly in official and professional titles that abuse exists. Of these titles there is literally no end, and the observance of the recognized code of etiquette in relation to them, whether in verbal or epistolary intercourse, is a

matter of solemn duty. The peculiar characteristic of Bavaria (as of Austria) in this respect is the abundance of its "councillors" (*Raethe*). The "councillor" of one sort or another, however, is common in every German State, and it is a social misdemeanour of the worst kind to omit to use this or any other title, wherever due. Sensible people hoped that the apparent triumph of democratic ideas, as evidenced by the institution of a Realm of Republics, would prove the death knell of these titular absurdities. Far from that having been the case, it is a common lament that the craze for titular distinctions has increased, and even spread to the servants' hall of the bureaucracy.

Reference has been made to certain distinguishing characteristics of the leading tribes, and it remains to speak more particularly of traits which are in some degree common to Germans in the mass. Every nation has temperamental qualities peculiar to itself—the product of all the various factors which have contributed to make up its civilization—race, climate, history, the pacific or violent course of its development as a community, social conditions, and the like. The German is often summarily spoken of as stolid and phlegmatic. So also is the Englishman. In each case only half the truth, or less, is told, for much of the stolidity and phlegm on both sides is only apparent and superficial.

Sterling Merits of the German

The average German, far from being stolid and cold, is singularly exuberant, and is pre-eminently a creature of feeling and impulse, though these traits are naturally found in various degrees in different tribes. Except in the west, however, he has little of the nervous sensitiveness of the French, and he may in general be described as a masculine character, in contrast to the essentially feminine characters of the races lying west and east of his country.

Every traveller judges as he sees, often judging wrongly, however, if he fails to see sufficiently and is lacking in sympathy. I would, at risk of

GERMANY: New Scenes & Old Costumes



Despite their loyalty to traditional costume the Wendish girls of the Spreewald do not despise the conveniences of modern mechanism

Photo, Georg Haeckel



Beyond the busy market-place looms the Cathedral of Worms, the ancient town where Luther made the vigorous defence of his doctrines

Photo, Donald McLeish



The lofty dome of Berlin's new Cathedral dominates the Lustgarten, a quiet retreat where the leisured Teuton spends many happy hours

Photo, Donald McLeish

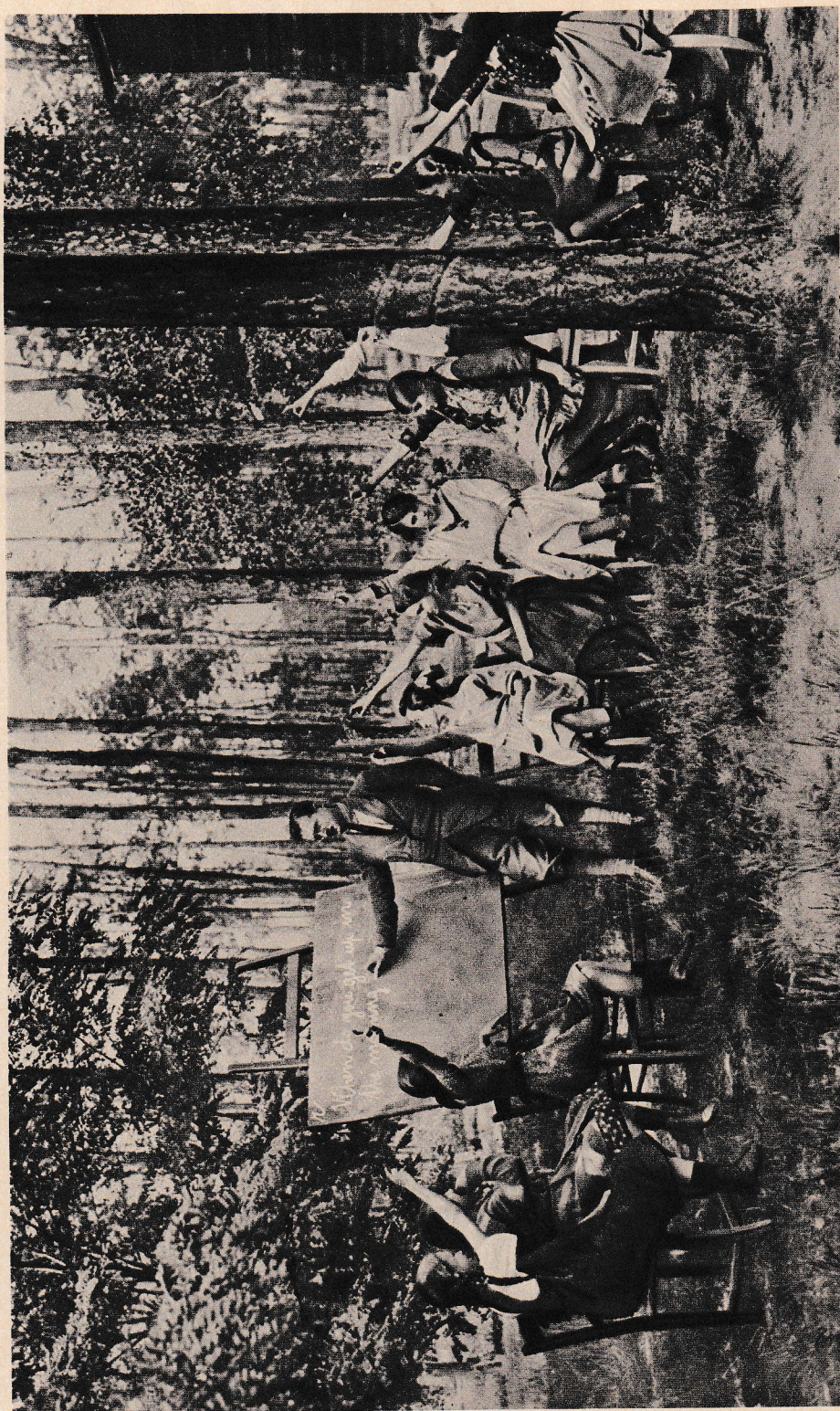


Away among the hills in the Bavarian Highlands, costly medieval costumes are still in vogue with the peasantry of the olden school



Simplicity stamps the Sabbath dress of the rural folk near Stuttgart with an attractiveness unequalled among other Württemberg peasants

Photo, Kadell & Herbert



Many sickly children have been restored to health in the forest glades of Charlottenburg, where in the pure air they play much and learn a little—English lessons forming part of the school curriculum



Thoroughness is the keynote of German education. And how can a boy better learn the wonder-ways of nature than by studying each aspect in her own garden, under shady bough and beside glancing stream?



Sankt Georgien boasts divers styles of headgear, but none so proudly worn as the rich bridal "schappel" of myriad-coloured glass balls

Photo, Georg Haeckel



Overmuch befrilled and beflowered, this maiden will be nothing loath to discard the heavy brocaded veneer of Bückeburg bridal attire

Photo, Georg Haeckel



The costumes of Bavaria are as diversified as the wild flowers that abound in its meadows, and the variegated finery of these women of the Nördlingen district, seen in colour, is strikingly picturesque



In solemn procession, headed by white-robed children, the priest passes on his way to God's Acre; in his train follow men and matrons anxious to pay reverence to a departed brother of the Church of Rome



*Useful, if not ornamental, is the gift of this Bavarian bride's father ;
emblematic of the domestic felicity to attend her wedded life*



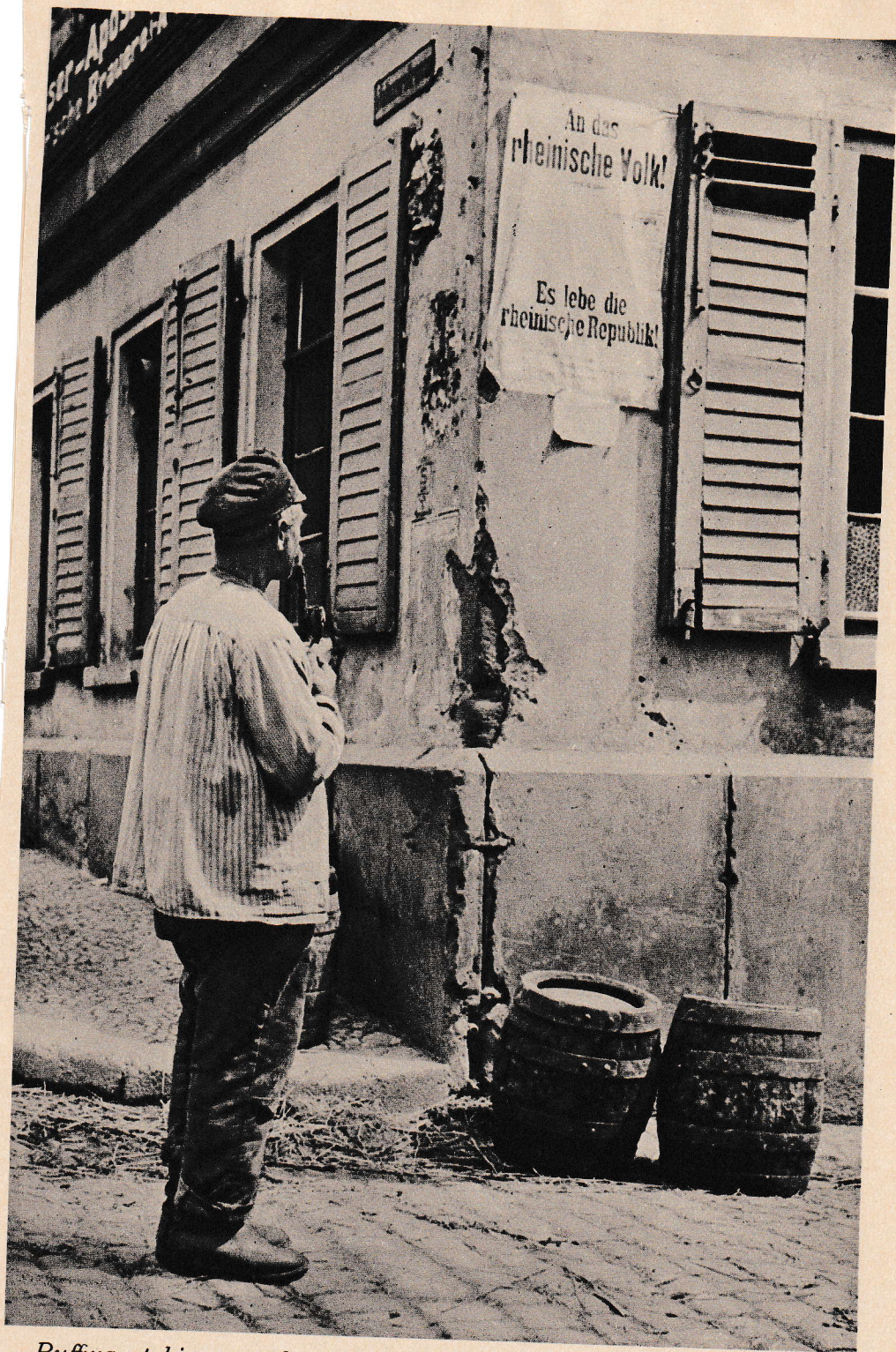
Straw-plaiting was once a means of livelihood in the Black Forest, now the Sankt Georgien girls plait more for pleasure than necessity

Photo, Georg Haeckel



*Youth is rife in this ancient, time-worn village of the Rhine, where
the gay laughter of childhood is never hushed save at nightfall*

Photo, Donald McLeish



Puffing at his meerschaum pipe the Rhenish labourer thoughtfully scans a poster that calls on his folk to support the Rhine Republic

Photo, Donald McLeish



Above the small town of St. Goarshausen a "castle crag," imposing in its scenic majesty, "frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine"

Photo, Donald McLeish

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contradiction, call Germans in the mass—I have in mind, of course, the male part of them, for the female part would deserve a more discriminating characterisation—a bluff but hearty and kindly people. That as a nation they positively excel in the arts and “finesse” of social life need not be pretended, but all sorts of gifts and graces go to the making of an urbane and attractive character, and when you get to know them, the Germans invariably impress you by a sterling geniality for which no amount of superficial polish can be a substitute. For the most part they are distinctly sociable, hospitable, and generous, ready to help the stranger, and to entertain and give pleasure to their friends, though among them, as among other peoples, there often exists a tendency to mistake for generosity what is mere thoughtless prodigality.

Passion for Music and the Drama

The Germans are distinctly a pleasure-loving people, that description being understood in the best sense. The dreary doctrine that “man was made to mourn” finds little acceptance in their country. Music and the drama are their passions, and there is hardly a small town anywhere which is without its musical society or circle for the practical study of oratorio and other high-class music and the organization of concerts. It is creditable to the public spirit of the larger towns that generous municipal expenditure is bestowed upon theatres and concert-halls, as well as picture galleries and museums.

Most towns of any consequence not only own theatres, but run them, even at great cost, and it is indisputable that a higher level of dramatic taste is shown in a German town of the second or third rank than in the English metropolis, a fact which attests the serious place attached to the drama in Germany as a means not merely of recreation but of culture; while it is a notorious fact that Shakespeare, and even several modern English playwrights of repute, are oftener staged in Germany than in their native country. In the cultivation and satisfaction of

the social side of life the public house of entertainment—be it hotel, or restaurant, inn, or coffee-house—takes a prominent part. This institution occupies in Germany a higher status than in England, and fulfils wider functions.

Social Function of the “Gasthof”

It is respectable and proper to go to a German hotel or restaurant at any time of the day or evening, not merely because the place itself is respectable and proper, but because it has a distinct social side, and because the idea of associating it with mere purposeless drinking and treating does not occur to the frequenters. In country towns and villages the little inn or “Gasthof” (guest-house) is the centre of social and public life, where parson and squire, doctor and lawyer, official and farmer, meet to eat and chat at the end of the day, sometimes in company with their womenfolk, or some of them.

In old-fashioned circles a meal is begun with a reciprocal “May the meal (‘Mahlzeit’) do you good!” and ended with a “May the meal be blessed!” though elsewhere the double invocation is nowadays usually reduced to a chorus of perfunctory and slovenly “Mahlzeits!” as the guests rise from the table. There is much intemperance in Germany, less, however, the result of beer and wine than of brandy drinking, but the bad reputation given to the Germans in this respect by Tacitus is no longer deserved.

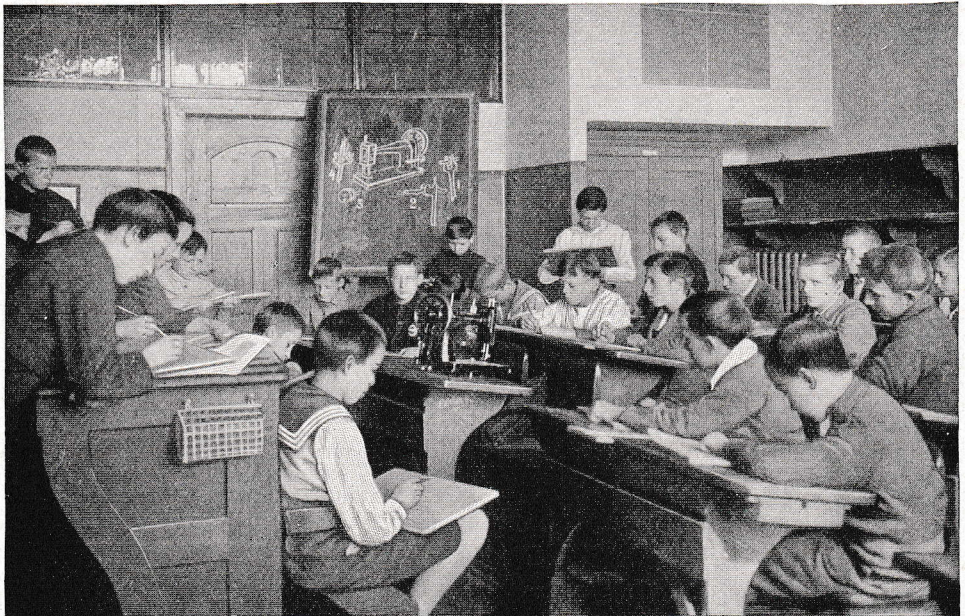
General Talent for Oratory

The Germans are born orators, though as little prone to rhetorical rhapsodies as the English. They are excellent public speakers, and a strenuous politician regards it as all in the day’s work to bore parliament with a six-hours’ speech. The clergy would as soon think of reading sermons as of preaching without gowns; and while there are university professors who use manuscript the majority lecture extemporaneously, not always with the assistance of notes. Long ago I knew one who began his morning lecture before he had hung his hat upon the wall, and



ART STUDENTS BUSY IN THE SCHOOL OF NATURE

Seriously as children take their education in Germany, they can find pleasure in it, too, when the modern methods of teaching there in vogue can take a whole class out into nature's pleasant places. Here a lesson in drawing from nature is shown in progress, the subject a lovely mere in the grounds of a stately mansion, the art master obviously as interested in the task as the boys themselves



SCHOOLBOYS WORKING AT THEIR DRAWING LESSON

German boys are usually steady and conscientious workers, although not often particularly brilliant. The class seen above are drawing a sewing-machine which is placed on one of the desks in view of all. Various parts of the mechanism have been drawn on the blackboard in the background. Many of the boys have their hair cropped close in true German fashion

Photo, Photothek, Berlin



WHERE DELICATE CHILDHOOD IS NURTURED IN MIND AND BODY

In the pine forests of Charlottenburg a forest school, or Waldschule, has been established which provides education for boys and girls of delicate constitution chosen from the elementary schools of Charlottenburg. Many children, living in poor, cramped houses, are eager to spend the summer days in these beautiful surroundings, where they receive sound moral and physical training



OPEN-AIR INSTRUCTION IN THE CHARLOTTENBURG FOREST SCHOOL

When the weather proves unkind the lessons take place under big shelters. From late spring to early autumn the young scholars go daily to the Waldschule, but lessons are not always de rigueur; the greater part of each day is passed in happy play on the sandy soil, and the more sickly children spend many hours resting on reclining chairs breathing in new vigour from the pure forest air



HEARTY APPETITES ENGENDERED BY LIFE IN THE OPEN AIR

In their bivouac under the trees of a public park these little Berliners are enjoying their midday meal. A holiday in the open gives them a greater appetite than usual, and meal-times are always awaited eagerly. The two flags standing at the entrance to one of the shelters show the tricolour of the new German Republic



AFTER-DINNER TASK AT A JUVENILE SUMMER HOLIDAY CAMP

The two long rows of troughs are lined by children who are spending their summer holidays in a country camp near Berlin. They have just finished their dinner, and are now washing their cups and plates under the supervision of two of their teachers. Suspended from the neck of the lightly-clad small boy on the right is his identification label

Photos, Otto Haechel

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kept up an uninterrupted flow of precise language until he had his hand upon the door-handle, preparatory to exit. And his subject was history, too.

In public places the German is apt to be loquacious and noisy. Anyone new to the spectacle of a discussion over beer and tobacco in a public restaurant would imagine that the heated talkers, all vociferating and gesticulating together, would at any moment be hurling chairs and glasses

word) and depth, and also the vein of melancholy and pessimism which pervades so much exquisite German lyrical poetry. A less gracious trait is their intensely critical spirit, a characteristic which leads to contention and faction in political and to scepticism in religious life. A dogmatist by nature, the German has no patience with dogma; a worshipper of systems, no system is yet safe against his attack. It follows that his intellect is stronger



LEISURELY PURSUIT OF LEARNING IN A FLOATING STUDY

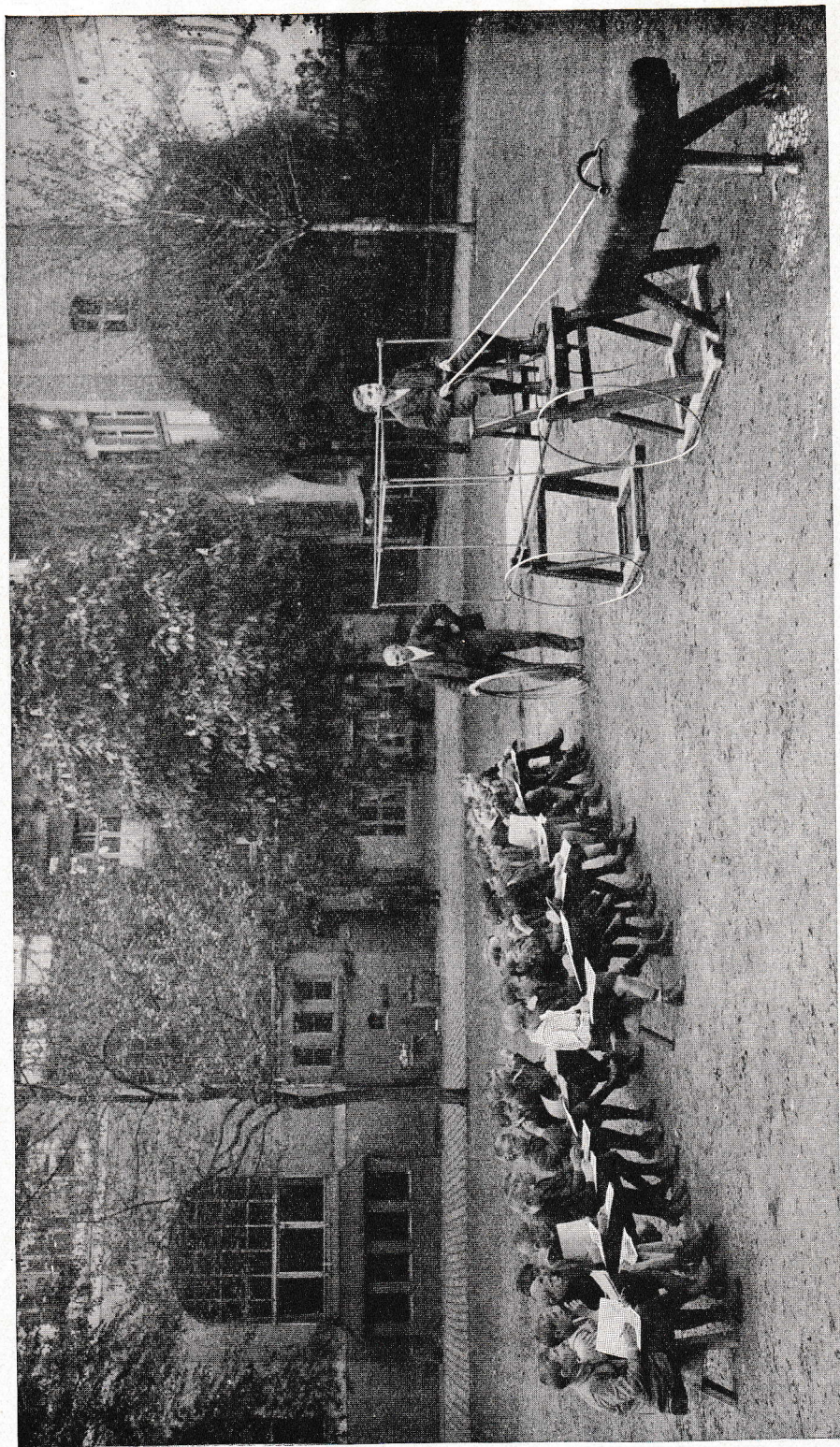
"Keep a good student from his books, and it is wonderful!" said Justice Shallow. If anything could accomplish the feat, one might suppose it would be floating on a placid mere in a steady boat, with a pleasant company of kindred souls. Yet these good students at Scharfenberg find their boat only a more convenient place for their work together, a silent study remote from possible interruption

at each other. Nothing of the kind; they are simply engaged in the friendliest possible exchange of views about the quality of the beverage they are drinking or the merits of last night's performance at the theatre. A little less exuberance, a little more restraint and reserve, might be a useful addition to the many solid qualities of the German character.

One of the distinctive characteristics of the German races—for here they all agree—is their love of nature, with their marked susceptibility to natural influences and surroundings. This trait finds expression in the "inwardness" (to use Matthew Arnold's favourite

on the destructive than the creative and constructive side, and strength of that kind is apt to be a source of danger to its possessor and of disadvantage to others. His enjoyment of humour is, perhaps, keener than is his sense of what is truly humorous, for here a certain delicacy and fineness of perception are lacking, as anyone will agree who compares the leading humorous journals of Germany with those of England.

Behind the important fact of manifold similarity in characteristics, however, lies the equally important fact of contrasts. The greatest of these are presented by north and south and by west and east respectively. It has been



PRACTICAL TRAINING IN PERSPECTIVE DRAWING: FIRST STUDIES FOR A HORSE AND CARRIAGE

German thoroughness in the groundwork of education is shown in this photograph of an art class drawing a "horse and carriage" in the school yard. A couple of trestles, a plank, and four hoops make the chassis of an admirable vehicle, while the body is suggested by half a dozen vertical rods connected at the top by horizontal rods. From this simple apparatus intelligent pupils can learn the perspective plan of the most elaborate coach they may desire to draw. A vaulting horse supplies the model for a foreshortened steed, and a complacent lad represents the coachman

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said that the North German is marked pre-eminently by energy, strength, and tenacity of will, the spirit of enterprise, and capacity for practical affairs, but he does not excel either in the softer graces of character or in the finer expressions of culture. The poet Emmanuel Geibel, who was born in the north, but brought his art to maturity in the south, wrote :

For all I am and know the practical
north I thank,
But it remained for the south to teach me
the secret of form.

The South German claims that the south is the true cradle and home of German culture, and that the North German has borrowed from the south the best that he is and knows. The characteristics and the intellectual traditions of the south seem to favour this large claim. Personal traits in general are suaver and life more genial in the south than in the north. Where the North German is eager for success and prosperity, the South German, though not indifferent to these things, prefers his less strenuous life, lives more in the present, and is more satisfied with what the present has to offer.

Northern Grit and Southern Grace

The North German may be more self-reliant, more self-sufficient, and in his imperfect way more "finished-off" than the South German; but the quiet unassertiveness of the latter, his self-possession, and his unostentatious assumption of superiority bear the unmistakable stamp of age, breeding, and race. Even the peasantry of the south, while they have all the hard-headedness of the northerner, seem to carry warmer hearts behind a rough exterior. It is hardly surprising that the South German shows little disposition to migrate to the north. Out of his tribal fatherland, in fact, he does not feel comfortable and at home.

Again, there is an equally fundamental difference between the west, with its early and Romanized civilization, and the east, with its later and lagging acceptance of modern ideas. The people of the Rhineland have much

affinity, both physically and psychically, with the neighbouring French, while those of the agrarian east retain traits of the Slavic character which are hostile to progress.

Conservatism in Rural Districts

There is far more real character in the rural districts of any country than in the towns, where all the influences of modern life favour conventionality and tend to reduce mankind to a dead level of uniformity. Hence it is among the agricultural classes and the inhabitants of sequestered villages in the hilly regions and the forest zones that one must go for such relics as remain of old-time German folk life. There domestic architecture, a ruder dress, the manners, and the very physiognomy of the people attest a life and civilization left behind by the rush of modern days. Particularly marked is this detachment of rural Germany from the rest of the country in Roman Catholic districts, where conservative ways seem to be confirmed by religious sanctions.

The peasants' houses are substantially built, and, allowing for all sorts of modifications in different parts of the country, half-timbered structures predominate, in both the north and the south, the spaces between the framework being filled with brick and plaster. The older buildings in the north are thatched, while in the south small shingles, or "shakes," are often used as a roofing material.

General Plan of Rural Architecture

The commonest type of house, both in the Saxon districts of the northern lowland and the highland and forest districts of the south, is a large, solid, and plainly-constructed building, with high gables, in which domestic quarters, barns, stalls, and corn and fodder chambers are all brought under one roof. This building is entered by high central doors opening upon a wide passage. In the north the living-rooms are reached by a door at the end of this passage, while in front lie on both sides the chambers for livestock and stores. In the south this order is often reversed.

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Again, while in the north the farm-houses usually stand alone, each surrounded by the fields going with it, in Bavaria the peasants tend more to live in villages, and have sometimes to go some distance to their fields. In Bavaria also, as in the Black Forest, all-timber houses are common as in Switzerland, often with a wooden gallery running round the exterior. Where wood is the principal building material the outer timbers are often carved with texts and proverbs expressive of the natural piety or mother wit of the original owners.

The alpine farm and other houses of Southern Bavaria belong to the most picturesque in the country.

It is on the occasion of the ever-popular church festivals and local holidays that rural life most assumes the guise and aspects of antiquity. It is then that the traditional costume—one of the oldest expressions of tribal and local patriotism and individuality—though worn, perhaps, by the older folk on Sundays and market-days, displays itself in all its amplitude and bravery. Much of the old-time dress exists



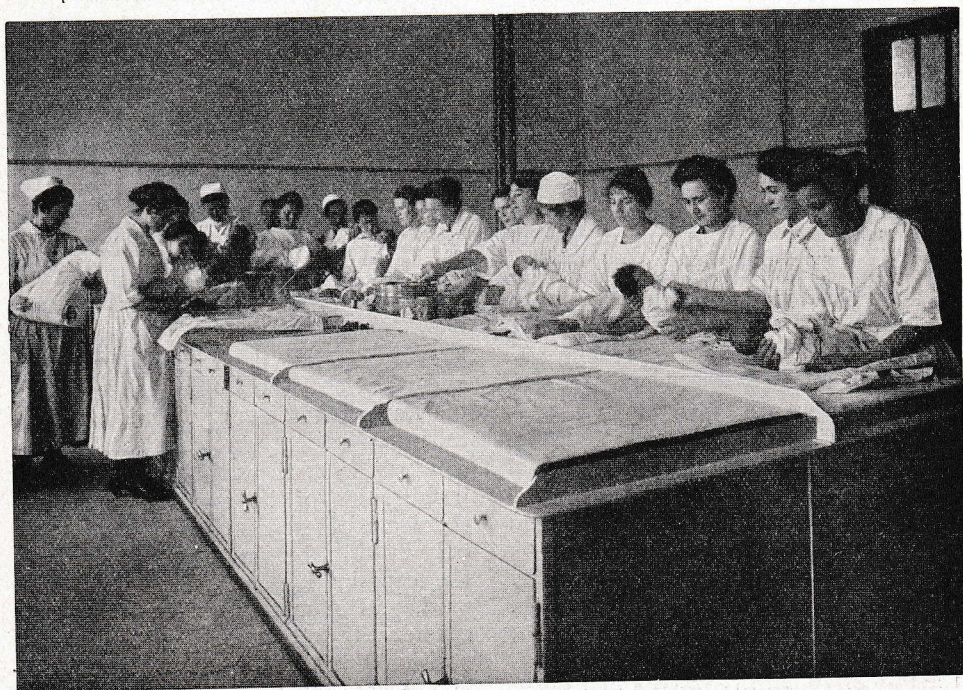
TEACHING THE YOUNG BERLINER CLEANLINESS

Every child in this Berlin school has a tooth-brush, a hair-brush, and comb contained in a case hung on a numbered peg. On arrival in the morning, after the midday meal, and again before leaving at night they have to brush their hair and cleanse their teeth. Thus they soon learn the value of personal cleanliness



IN THE MATERNITY WARD OF A STATE MIDWIFERY SCHOOL

Midwifery as a profession for women was officially recognized and authorized in Germany long before it was properly regulated in Great Britain. German midwives are appointed by the State after thorough training in a State school of midwifery. They are given a certificate by the police which permits them to conduct confinements in a specified district, within which they must reside



GIRL STUDENTS WEIGHING YOUNG GERMANY IN THE BALANCE

German thoroughness is admirably exemplified in the training provided for midwives. Large maternity wards are specially arranged for their instruction in practical obstetrics, and besides learning everything necessary to the mothers' welfare they are given a course in the practical care of the infants, washing and drying them, and keeping accurate daily records of their weight

Photos, Photothek, Berlin



STUDENTS' JOLLIFICATION IN A BEER GARDEN

Collegiate life of the kind rendered possible at Oxford and Cambridge by the existence of residential colleges with their separate foundations and customs is not known in Germany. There the bond of student comradeship, so valuable as a social influence, is knitted mainly by the institution of students' corps, companies of like-minded young men who meet together for social and intellectual intercourse and occasional merry-making

to-day only in the form of heirlooms treasured in wardrobes and chests, amid perfume of lavender and rosemary, or is known only as tradition, but in the more sequestered parts of the country, particularly in the agricultural States of the centre and the south, it is still common.

Thus distinctive costume is worn by men or oftener by women in Brunswick, the Prussian provinces of Westphalia, Hanover, and Pomerania, as well as the Spreewald and the island of Rügen, in Saxony (Lusatia), Altenburg, Hesse, and Schaumburg; and, further south, in Baden (particularly the Black Forest), the Bavarian highlands, and Württemberg.

Any summary description of peasant and rural costume is impossible owing to its great diversity, every tribal territory—and often each valley or countryside of the same State—having peculiarities of its own. Everywhere there are differences for each sex, not only in form, but in colour, decoration, the combinations in which these are used, and in material. There are also differences determined by the social position and age of the wearers, and, in the case of women, their married or single state.

One fundamental difference is the preference shown by the North German peasant for a plain dress of dark or

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modest hues, in contrast to the South German, who revels in gay colours and an abundance of ornament. The costume of the men usually comprises a smock, jacket, tunic, or long coat of cloth or velvet, with knee breeches of cloth or leather, showy stockings, and hat of felt or straw, or a cap. Girdles, collars, and neckerchiefs of special make may also belong to his festive attire. The women wear black or coloured frocks or skirts, with dainty bodices, kerchiefs, and aprons, but in all these the utmost variety exists, and still more in the headdress, the styles

of which are endless. Both sexes pay special attention to their embroidery, which is usually many-coloured and of artistic workmanship, as well as to their buttons, clasps, brooches, and other ornamental jewelry, which is often of great age and value.

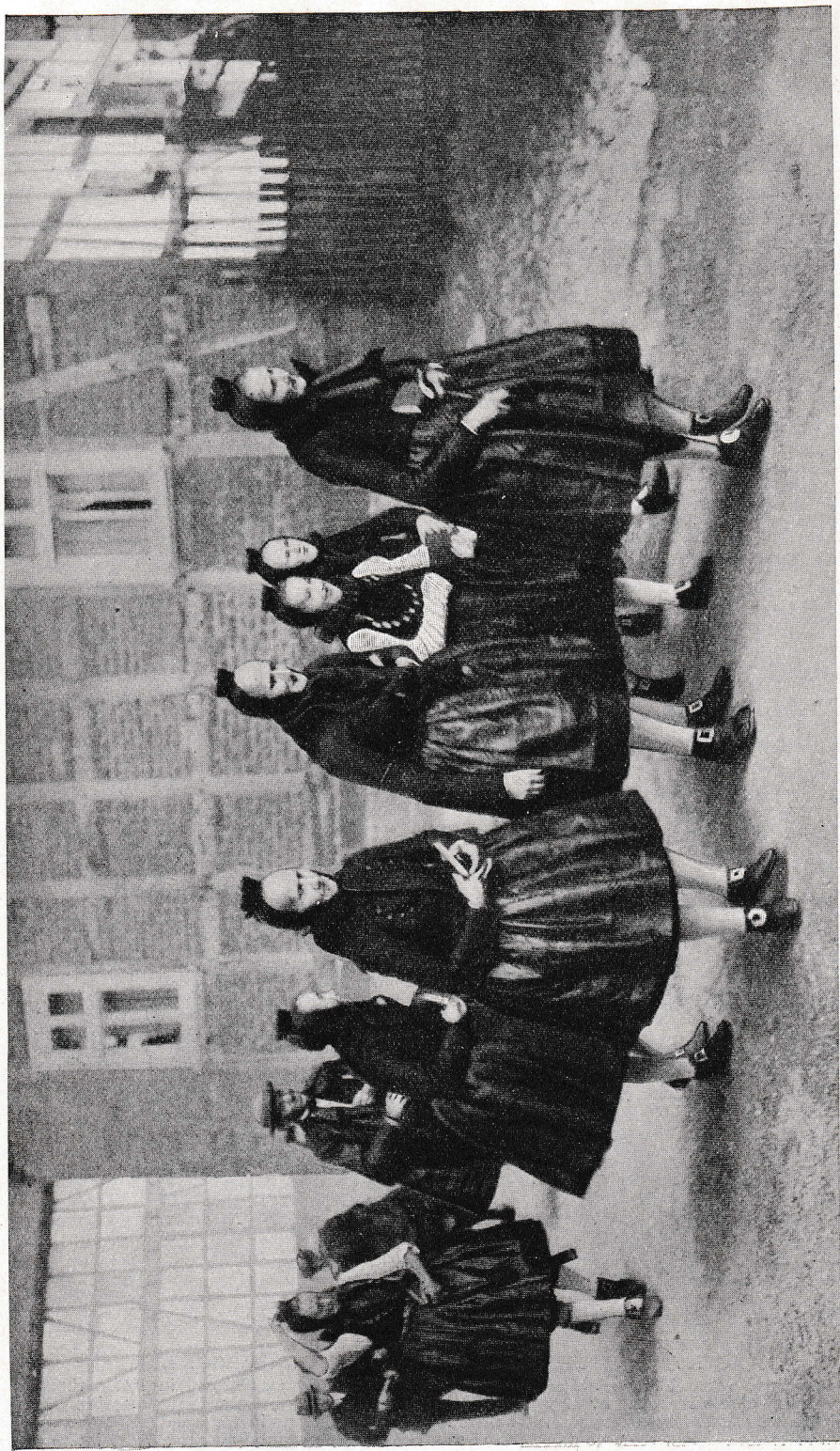
Here and there extravagances of attire are noticeable, like the huge hats, built up of tier on tier of pompons, worn by some of the peasant women of Baden, where the size of this embarrassing piece of headdress is an indication of social importance; but even such peculiarities are excused by



HEALTHY HOMESTEADS OF GERMAN LAND-LABOURERS

The conditions of rural life in Germany have been considerably ameliorated in latter times, thanks to the efforts expended by many building societies on the erection of better dwellings for the labouring class. These picturesque, half-timbered village homes in the vicinity of Hersfeld, a town in Hesse-Nassau, some 30 miles to the south of Cassel, certainly present a most inviting appearance. They are carefully re-whitened every spring

Photo, Georg Haeckel



RUSTIC ALLEGIANCE TO THE SABBATH: VILLAGERS OF HESSE-NASSAU ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH

For the townfolk of Germany Sunday is the great day of the week; various places of amusement are open, and classical plays and well-known operas may be enjoyed for a mere trifle. The countryfolk spend their day of rest in simple, old-world fashion, and regularly every Sabbath day, in this quiet village near Ziegenhain, a leisurely procession makes its way to church. Specially noteworthy are the neat, short-skirted yet old-fashioned costumes and modest manners of these peasant worshippers among whom hobble many of the oldest women of the community

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their long history. Until comparatively recently certain trade groups had their special costumes—that of the miners, for example—and the dress of the chimney-sweep is still very distinctive.

The country folk have their pleasures and occasions of social reunion like townspeople, these differing only in kind and quality. Dancing is, of course, a universal passion, and in the villages and hamlets, and on the

the countryside is a big marriage. A union between well-to-do peasant families in Bavaria may mean a whole week of jollity and junketing, in which good cheer is consumed in quantities so vast as to be incredible did not definite evidence on the subject exist.

A few oddities of rural custom may be taken at random. The ancient tribal rule of wife-buying has left a trace in a custom which prevails in



RUSTIC LIFE TAKING THE AIR IN OLD-TIME SIMPLICITY

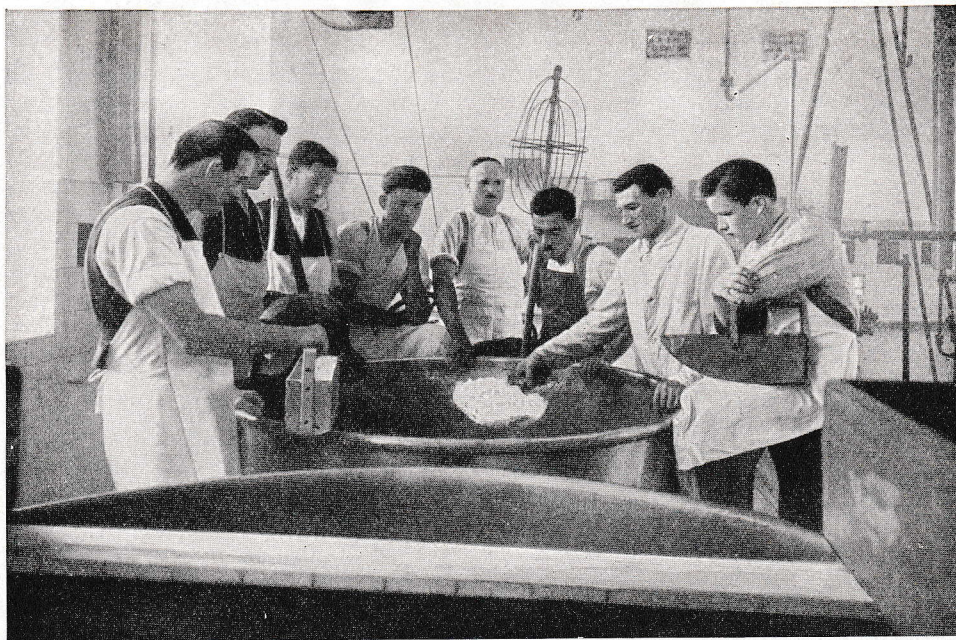
This peasant woman looks as though she might be the eldest sister of the five strapping little maids rather than their mother. They are natives of Hesse-Nassau and live in a village watered by the River Schwalm, where, for the most part, superstition and ancient customs still retain a powerful hold over rural life and are particularly constant in encouraging the wearing of the delightful costumes of long ago

Photo, Georg Haeckel

isolated farms, it is indulged in whenever a pretext can be found or made. The "harvest home" is still a jovial festival, at which master and man meet convivially on a footing of equality.

Births, christenings, marriages, and deaths are all events of common interest, with which special observances, or customs, differing according to locality, are associated. The most festive event of the year in the life of

Hesse, Pomerania, and other parts, where the successful wooer confirms his betrothal by handing to the girl a gift in money. The occasion and formalities of this observance vary in different localities. In the Spree Forest it is customary to place in a coffin a comb, a piece of soap, and a rag, or alternatively some articles of which the deceased was fond—even to playing cards. In Pomerania a wife's love letters are



APPRENTICES RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN CHEESE-MAKING

In the town of Wangen in the south of Württemberg near the Swiss frontier is a large cheese-making experimental factory. Run on the most modern lines the factory serves both as a school of instruction for apprentices and an experimental centre. In the above photograph a white-coated instructor is explaining to his class the uses of the huge cauldrons in which the ingredients are mixed



FILLING THE MOULDS WITH THE NEWLY-MADE SOFT CHEESE

In the moulding-room of the factory at Wangen large wooden frames are laid out on the tables. These frames are divided up into a series of compartments by cross partitions. The soft cheese is pressed with a wooden scoop into the moulds, where it will set hard. Care has to be exercised in filling the moulds evenly, and the experienced packer usually takes some time to reach efficiency

Photos, Photothek, Berlin



FINISHED CHEESES LAID ON SHELVES FOR MATURING

When the large round cheeses have been made they are taken into the maturing-room, where they are laid on wooden shelves and left to ripen. To assist in the forming of a firm crust the cheese is often smeared with salt water. The temperature of the room varies in degree according to the cheese that is made, but must be kept level.



DRY-SALTING THE CHEESES TO HELP IN THEIR PRESERVATION

The workmen in the foreground are placing the round Tilsiter cheeses in their moulds for dry-salting. Throughout the making the greatest care has to be exercised in keeping the whey and other ingredients at the right temperature in the initial stages, for much of the success of the work depends on this. The workman holding the square wooden frame is dry-salting the soft cheese.

Photos, Photothek, Berlin

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buried with the husband, and with the wife her bridal wreath and ornaments. A coin is also placed under the tongue of the corpse by way of luck-money. In many localities the windows of the

through the flames. Above all, the rites of Christmas-time are everywhere honoured with the old heartiness. There is also much superstition in rural Germany. Belief in witchcraft is com-

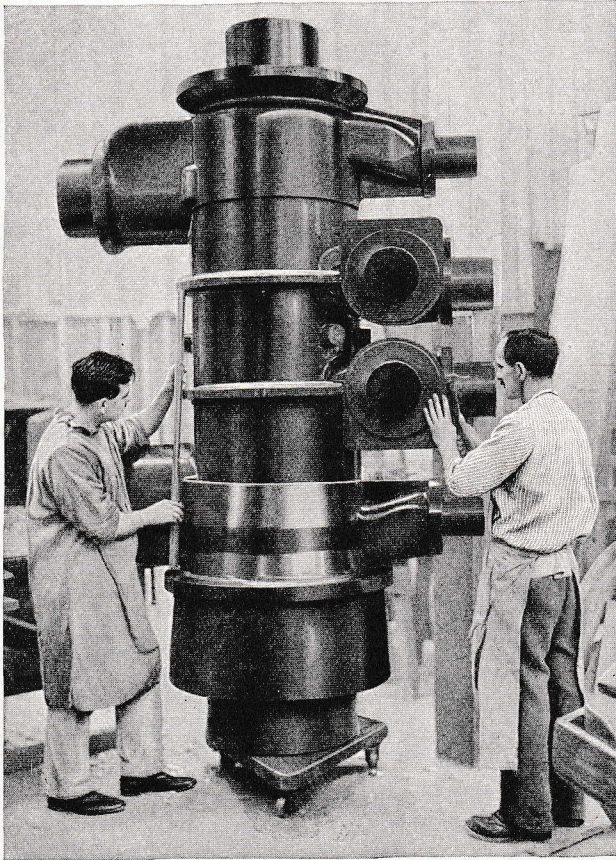
mon, and the farmer will still hide a piece of elder wood in stable and stall as a protection against evil influence.

It is to these districts, too, that we must go for the legendary lore which still retains so strong a hold upon the popular imagination. Germany is one of the favoured homes of saga and myth, and all sorts of stories, both wonderful and weird, have gathered round her mountains and valleys, her rivers and forests, most notably in the Harz, the Rhineland, Thuringia, Baden, and Württemberg, where the very atmosphere is saturated with the spirit of romance.

Some of the best known sagas have a distinctly historical background, and this is particularly the case with the Nibelungen saga associated with the Lower Rhine region, and enshrined in Wagner's "Ring" cyclus of operas—Rheingold, Walküre, Siegfried, and Götterdämmerung. Tannhäuser also is no mythical figure,

but was one of the Minnesingers who contested at the Wartburg in medieval times. Myths gathered round him, however, and these Wagner wove into his well-known opera.

It will be remembered that the plot of "Tannhäuser" is fixed for the most part in Thuringia, and that a prominent place is given to the Hoerselberg there—the mythical Venusberg—a stretch of mountain near Eisenach. It was in the Hoerselberg that Tannhäuser appeared to Venus. Similarly the



WHERE NICEST ACCURACY IS NEEDED

Immense engineering works at Tegel, just north of Berlin, give employment to hundreds of hands. Here a couple of skilled workmen are shown measuring and adjusting a large model from which a cast will be taken

death chamber are opened in order that the spirit, figured as a bird, may take flight, and in Thuringia country folk will "tell it to the bees" when a death occurs in the house. The death watch or "wake" is also common, though observed more decorously than of old.

In the Harz, Bavaria, and elsewhere, the old customs incidental to mid-summer day and night are observed, including dancing round the Johannis (St. John) fire, in the course of which loving couples leap together



WIELDING AN ELECTRIC INSTRUMENT IN THE GREAT WORKS AT SIEMENSSTADT

The first discovery of Werner Siemens, the great German electrician, the coating of vessels with metal by electrical means, was the forerunner of numerous inventions. He helped to lay the Atlantic cable, invented the electro-dynamometer, and built and ran the first electric railway. He is largely responsible for the expansion of industrial electricity, and the entire civilized world is his debtor.

Photo, Transocean

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legend of the Kyffhäuser, which is likewise near Thuringia, relates to one of the most remarkable figures in German history—Barbarossa. The legend of Bishop Hatto and the mouse tower of the Rhine (opposite Bingen) similarly centres in a real historical figure, and the same may be said of the pied piper of Hameln (Browning in his poem uses the more rhythmical spelling Hamelin), near Hanover.

To quite another order of narrative belong such legends as that of the Lorelei maidens of the Rhine, who lured the river folk to their doom, the witches who danced on the "Hexentanzplatz" in the Harz Mountains on Walpurgis night, the flying horse of the "Rosstrappe," and the beautiful Princess Ilse, of which popular superstition speaks in the same locality, and the giant Rübezahl, of the Riesengebirge, or Giant Mountains. It was the

habit of Rübezahl to do kind deeds to good people and to play tricks on bad ones. He excelled himself when, on one occasion, he turned a party of ill-conditioned wanderers into potatoes, carrots, and turnips.

The folk legends to which the Rübezahl story belongs are legion, and their themes cover the entire life of the over and under worlds, telling of the earth, sea, and firmament, of gods and heroes, of plants and animals, of all the mystic spirit dwellers of mountain and moor, forest and water, of giants and dwarfs, of gnomes and nymphs, of goblins, elves, and fairies. It is interesting to know that the so-called "fairy tales" (an inadequate translation of the German word "Märchen") associated with the names of the two Grimms were actually collected in various parts of Germany—for the most part in Hesse, in the neighbourhood of



GERMAN WOMEN PREPARING THE WEED THAT SOOTHES MANKIND

Tobacco cultivation is an important agricultural industry in Germany, a large proportion of the national demand being supplied from home sources. Speaking generally, the leaf is of medium size, and heavy, and is mainly used in the manufacture of cigars. This photograph shows women preparing the leaf for drying at a factory in the Uckermark region of Brandenburg



HANGING UP THE LEAVES IN A BRANDENBURG TOBACCO DRYING-SHED

As already explained and illustrated on page 1481 tobacco leaves are either gathered separately as they become ripe or the whole plant is cut when the middle leaves are almost ripe. In the former case the primed leaves, as they are called, are strung on string or wire and suspended as here shown between poles in well ventilated drying-sheds

which the brothers lived, but also in Swabia and in the north.

Reference may be made in passing to the great prominence given to forests and dwarfs in the Grimm collection of folk tales, as indeed in German folk-lore generally. To the Germans the forest is what the sea is to the English, in being the cradle of a hardy, virile, and independent race, but in addition it holds in Germany a singularly tender place in the popular imagination and affection, and the German poetry of the forest and woodland enshrines many of the gems of national literature. The spirit of the sea appeals to the blood of the English, but the spirit of the forest appeals to the hearts of the Germans.

The folk-tales in general are pervaded by a high moral tone. Invariably virtue triumphs and vice is undone, honesty rewarded and roguery punished; and if grief and disappointment, misfortune and suffering are permitted, it is only in order that in the end right may be vindicated and the eternal laws of compensation and retribution be asserted.

Among other strong features of German social life are its folk-songs, which must not be confused with the so-called "popular" songs that still represent the level of musical taste in far too many small English towns. These folk-songs are a faithful expression of the life and thought, the feelings and imagination, the joys and sorrows of the common people. The best known are songs of national heroes, of war and martial exploits, of famous episodes in national and tribal history, of mountain and valley, sea and river, forest and the chase, of vineyard and meadow, wine and women, home and homely people and virtues, love, its pain and solace, bird and beast, sunrise and sunset, and all the other manifold wonders and beauties of nature.

But whether grave or gay, lively or severe, whether they take the historical or epical, the didactic or amorous, the descriptive or reflective form, whether the humour be rough or delicate, always the songs are true to type, racy of the soil, faithful reflections of



FIRST STEPS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A WICKER CHAIR

Seated on a sunny bank beside a river the German wicker-worker and his youthful helper are entering on the first stage of their work. The supple twigs have been cut from the willow trees beside the water and are now being peeled of their outer husks. The workers hold the twigs in a firm, vertical position on a stump and peel them from top to bottom



PEELED OSIERS LAID OUT TO DRY ON A SUNNY BANK

Before the peeled willow twigs can be used in the construction of wickerwork articles they have to be well dried to remove the large quantities of sap which they contain. While the elder workman continues the peeling the young assistant is arranging the long, supple sticks in such a position that they will get the maximum of sunlight

Photos, Photothek, Berlin



MAKING WICKER CHAIRS IN A BAVARIAN FACTORY

Basket work is an easily learned industry and, properly organized on a commercial basis, is very lucrative. In the construction of wicker chairs, the seat is usually made first, and the wickerwork below and above it added next. The framework of the seat is of stout cane bent into a bow, to which long rods are fitted, the skeleton seat so formed being filled in by interwoven pliable osiers



BARGAINING FOR BASKETS IN A BERLIN STREET

The thrifty woman of Berlin is ever ready for a bargain, and welcomes the appearance in the streets of carts of country produce. A profusion of peasant wicker work is to be found in this travelling store, and the countrywoman on the left is here seen pointing out to the hesitating housewife the merits of a little fancy basket, which, with the rest of her stock, is home-made

Photos, Photothek, Berlin



LOYALTY OF WÜRTTEMBERG TO THE OLD-FASHIONED RURAL COSTUME

The older peasants of the sequestered German countryside show no inclination to adopt newfangled fashions, while the younger generation, having come into contact with modern life in the large towns, is not unwilling to exchange its traditional attire for the present-day unromantic clothing. These young couples are exhibiting at Ulm on Peasants' Day the old-time costumes of Württemberg



THE PARADE DAY OF THE GERMAN BAUER: JUNGINGEN COSTUMES

Many efforts are being made in Germany to encourage the use of the costumes of bygone years, and the grand parade of peasants at Ulm on a "Bauerntag" vividly testifies to the eagerness of the response of the country folk. All the surrounding districts are represented, and lads and lasses, each in his and her regulation garb, make a brave show in the streets of the fine old cathedral town



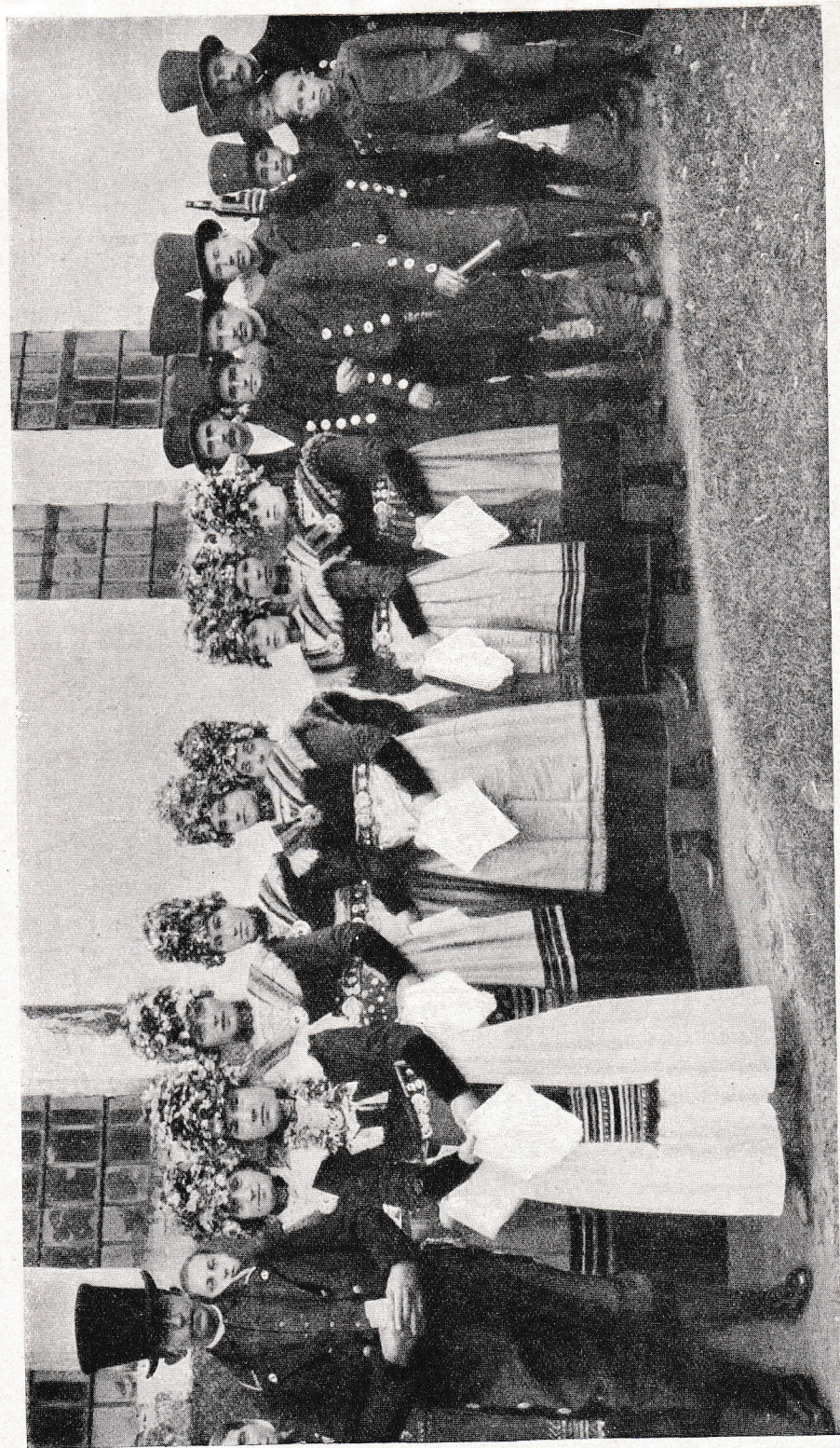
MUSICAL QUARTETTE FROM ELLWANGEN AT THE ULM FESTIVAL

They enjoy an honoured position at this fête, for a two-fold duty falls to their lot—they are there to be heard as well as to be seen. Grouped together, well apart from the crowd, they afford genuine entertainment by blowing lusty tunes on their wind instruments, and their répertoire is of a most select kind, as an unusually high standard of musical taste prevails among the German peasantry



BAVARIAN "BÄUERINNEN" BEFORE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Special commendations are meted out to the deserving by a jury appointed to see that each of the districts represented has its costume complete in every minute detail. Even the footgear is rigorously examined; and these peasant girls from the Bavarian highlands have obviously entered with light-hearted gaiety into the spirit of the festive occasion



PEASANT BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM OF A HANOVERIAN DISTRICT, WITH THEIR CHOSEN ATTENDANTS

Weddings are celebrated with extraordinary fervour in some country places of Germany; not always, perhaps, so much from a religious point of view as from the fact that a marriage affords ample opportunity for the delights of a family festival. The young men and maidens, often attired as elaborately as the bride and bridegroom themselves, are the life of a wedding party, which inevitably terminates in joyous feasting and dancing.

Photo, Georg Haackel



STARCHED SOBRIETY IN THE SPREEWALD

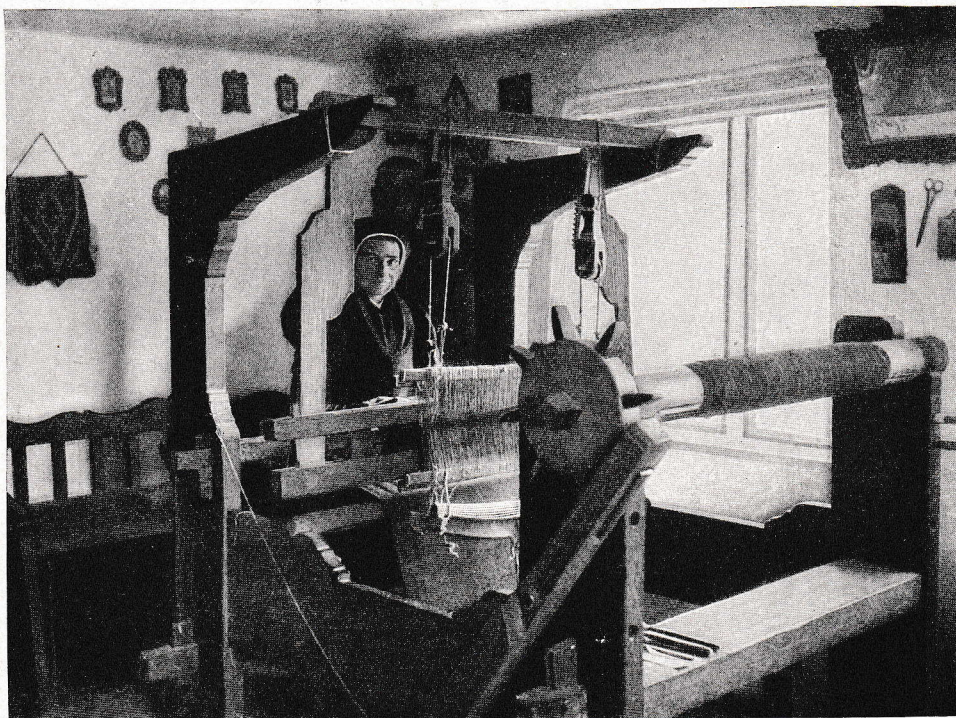
Like some sculptured medieval figure she stands in her stone niche, the ancient portal of the village church providing an admirable setting for this young matron of the Spreewald, where the Wendish population still retains its original dialect and customs. The beauty of the Lower Spreewald, with wide expanses of deciduous trees, is in striking contrast to the flat pasture-land of the Upper Spreewald

Photo, Transocean



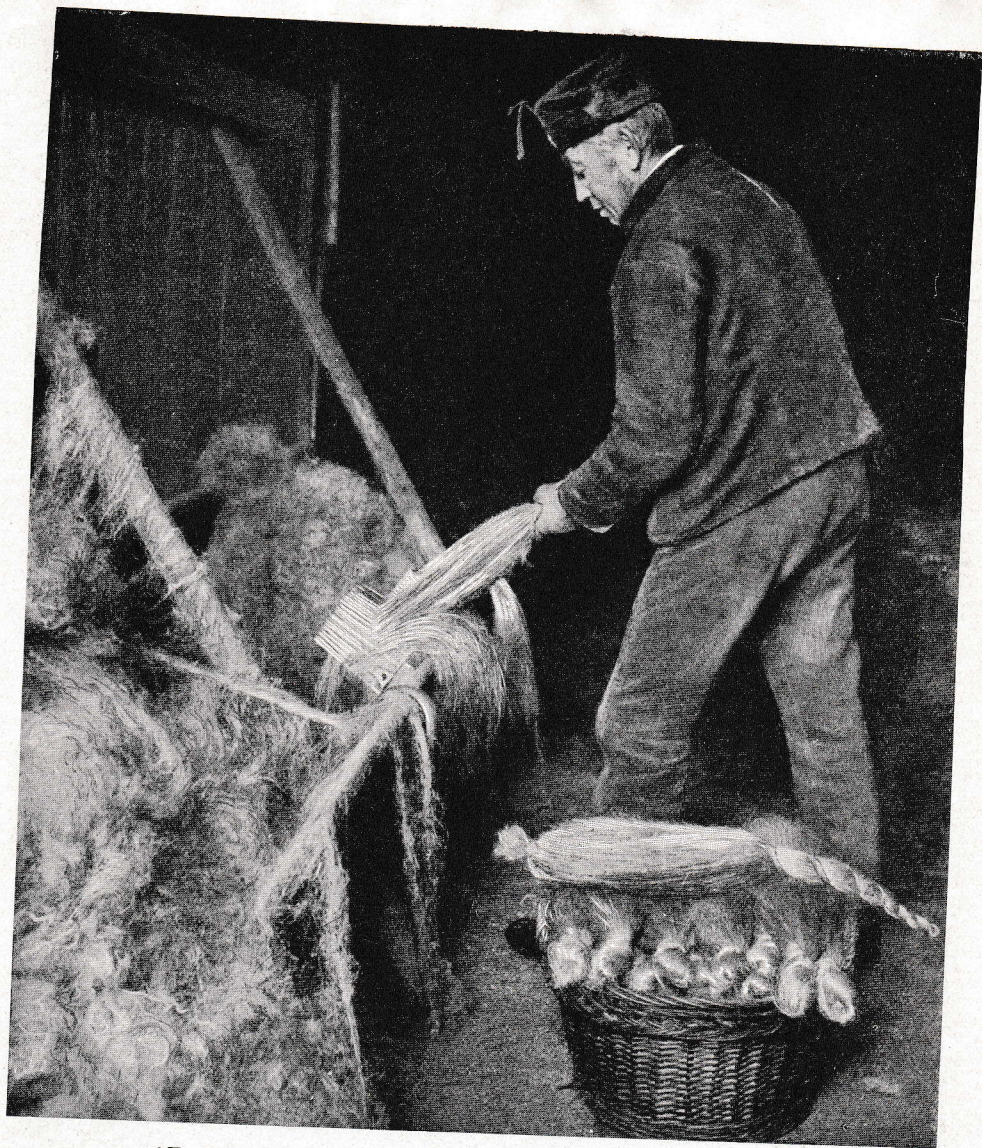
AFTER THE FLAX HARVEST IN WÜRTTEMBERG

One process in the preparation of flax is known as "scutching." In this the stems are passed through a rude mangle or press, and are then beaten in order to remove all traces of the woody core. The fibre is then tied up in bundles known as stricks, seen on the right, and is ready for the market. Although scutching mills are now very general, the process is still performed by hand in many places



"WEAVE THE WARP AND WEAVE THE WOOF"

The cottages of Germany are the birthplace of many of her industries, a number of which are still carried on by the peasantry of to-day. In the modest but speckless home of this newly-married couple of Mönchgut, in the island of Rügen, the loom at which they are at work is considered the most important piece of furniture



AT WORK IN A LAND OF LEGEND AND ROMANCE

About the month of August is a busy time of the year for the peasantry of many districts of the Black Forest, for then the flax has to be harvested and prepared for the looms. This old peasant is engaged in drawing the dried flax plants through a rippling comb in order to remove the immature seed before using the roller to break the straw

real experiences, often as old as tribal history. The words, too, are mated to music with a singular appositeness of melody. It may be noted that many of the old German popular airs have found their way into English hymnology, though this can be said of more than one of the students' drinking songs.

I recall also the stately and measured cadence of one old South German folksong, set to the lyric beginning "Serenely

rises now the moon" ("Gelassen steigt der Mond herauf,") which Brahms has taken as the theme of a movement in one of his beautiful sonatas. Of the same lineage, though belonging to a higher stage of development, are many of the songs of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Loewe, and others, and not less the old songs and carols of the Christian faith, its festivals and saints, which are equally characteristic of German folk-life.

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Although the German States are federated in the new Realm on the basis of parity, as they were in the old, five of them are naturally singled out from all the rest by size, population, and intrinsic importance. These are, in order of population, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, and Baden. These five States are represented in the

Reichsrat, or Council of States of the Realm, by fifty of the sixty-six members of that body, and may be regarded as constituting a sort of informal Supreme Council. To what has been said about the tribal characteristics of these States must be added some reference to the countries themselves and their special features.

Baden: The Land of the Black Forest

COMPARABLE in size with Wales, Baden has a population in which the two great confessions are unequally represented, yet toleration has been the dominating note of its political and religious life in the past. Agriculturally it is a land of small proprietors and farmers, who cultivate their holdings in many ways. The main field crops are corn and potatoes, but the vine is extensively grown, and

excellent vintages are produced in the Rhine and Neckar valleys. The tobacco plant is also cultivated on a large scale.

For a State of its small size Baden can boast many towns of interest. Karlsruhe, the capital, the focus of which is the grand ducal palace, has the quiet dignity of most German "residences," and the scoffer's common gibe, that intellectually its life is as dull as ditch-water, is only half true. Mannheim,



MARIENPLATZ: A SQUARE IN THE ARTISTIC METROPOLIS OF GERMANY
Munich, the capital of the Republic of Bavaria, has long been celebrated as an art centre, its rich art collection being the outstanding glory of the city. Merely an obscure village when Henry the Lion founded it in the twelfth century, it is now one of the best-built capitals of Europe. In the centre of the Marienplatz rises the column of the Madonna, erected by the Elector Maximilian I. in 1638

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on the Rhine, more to the north, is the second capital of the State, and an important industrial and mercantile centre. The original town was built in chessboard fashion—in blocks of houses lying along straight streets intersected at regular intervals, and lettered in alphabetical order; but modern Mannheim extends in all directions far beyond the old limits, and it has much fine architecture, both public and domestic.

Heidelberg, on the Neckar, near to the confluence of that river with the Rhine, is famous for its university, beloved of all German students of the "Gaudeamus" type, and its old castle, battered by the guns of an aggressive French king, yet beautiful in ruins. Lying at the foot of the Black Forest

is the fine old university town of Freiburg, whose minster is one of the glories of South Germany. The country is also rich in mineral spas.

Baden shares with Württemberg the custody of one of the largest tracts of natural forest in Germany—the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, which, beginning south of Karlsruhe, continues as far as the southern frontier near Freiburg. The dialect of the Black Forest is perhaps the most difficult of all German dialects to follow. The difficulty is not caused merely by its intonations or verbal inflections, but by the fact that it has a distinct vocabulary, which proves as puzzling to educated Germans as the racy colloquialisms of Cumberland and Westmorland to the English southerner.

Bavaria: An Agricultural Commonwealth

BAVARIA is somewhat smaller than Scotland, with a population exceeding that of Scotland and Wales. Its people belong overwhelmingly to the Roman Catholic faith, of whose interests, religious and political, it has ever claimed to be the special representative in Germany. No German State is so jealous of its rights, or so tenacious of its individuality as a political and social unit, as Bavaria. One may go further and say that none is so apt to magnify its importance and press its special interests in anything like the same degree. The special object of Bavarian antipathy is Prussia, and Prussia retaliates in kind. Bavaria dislikes Prussia because of its size, strength, and prosperity, and Prussia cannot forgive Bavaria for being so small, rustic, and easy-going. There is arrogance on both sides—on one side the arrogance of the "Haves," and on the other the arrogance of the "Have Nots."

More exclusively than those of any other of the major States—Mecklenburg-Schwerin excepted—Bavaria's inhabitants form an agricultural community. Besides its large production of grain it supplies most of the hops grown in Germany, and one of the most famous of its industries is beer-brewing. North

German connoisseurs on the subject are ready to allow that such a thing as bad beer is not made in Bavaria, and the modest Bavarian acknowledges the compliment with the rejoinder that good beer cannot be made elsewhere. There is no doubt that the famous beer breweries of Munich and other Bavarian towns work with methods and materials which produce a very satisfying beverage.

The most enthusiastic devotees of Bavarian beer are the Bavarians themselves. One of their own proverbs says that a Bavarian would bear Purgatory itself if he could have his beer. In the middle of last century a revolution broke out in Munich because the price of beer was raised a farthing a litre, and it only subsided when the increase was struck off. But Bavaria can offer a finer draught than is distilled from the hop, for in the valleys of the upper Main the vine is grown with great success.

The Bavarians have a fine country, of which they may well be proud. Its mountain district is a foretaste of the greater grandeur of the Southern Alps, while the scenery of its lake district, situated south of the capital, is characterised by a ravishing softness and charm. The country is also rich in



SCENE IN THE OLD MAIN STREET OF FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN

The Zeil is the name of this busy thoroughfare, the principal street of Frankfort-on-Main, Goethe's birthplace and one of the most interesting, wealthy, and cosmopolitan of German cities. The Catherine Church, of which a glimpse is seen in the photograph, is famous as having been erected over the spot where the first Protestant sermon was preached early in the sixteenth century

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towns of great interest. Among these Munich, the capital, easily carries the palm, for it is a veritable classic among cities, and its distinction is the merit of one man, King Max, whose life's ambition was, as he said, to make his capital so beautiful that to visit it alone would be worth a pilgrimage to Germany.

Then there is Nuremberg, more in the centre of the country. Known by school-boys as the place where the lead-pencils come from, this beautiful town appeals to the intellect and imagination as few other German towns do. The home of Dürer and Hans Sachs, it is a unique monument of the German renaissance.

Bamberg is a typical piece of old Bavaria, with whose ecclesiastical history it is intimately associated.

Augsburg, again, was the home of the famous commercial houses of Fugger and Welser, though its prosperity now depends upon its extensive machine works; while Ratisbon, or Regensburg, is a link connecting modern Germany with the ancient "Roman Empire of the German Nation," of whose Diet it was the seat.

Rural Bavaria is a country apart, living its old life in its own way, and heedless of the great world outside its narrow ambit. The "big peasant" (Grossbauer) thrives and grows fat by industry and frugality more than by regard for what he hears of scientific agriculture; the small proprietor holds his own without ever seeming to get "forrader," or greatly wanting to do; the farm labourer, without ambition, performs his daily trudge to and from his work like a machine. As part of the machinery which keeps the social system moving these rustic people fill a place which it would be ungrateful to disparage unduly. They also represent a static force in national life of decided value in these restless days.

A library of stories and dramas of rural life have been written in the uncouth vernacular of Bavaria. Before the Great War a company of peasant actors of the Tegern Lake district was accustomed to tour the country with plays of this kind. It may also be recalled that it was among a purely peasant community that the Passion Play of Oberammergau originated.

Prussia: The Predominant Partner

IT is at once the good and the bad fortune of the German Confederation that its composition is so unbalanced owing to the dominating power of the major partner, Prussia. Even in its reduced proportions, Prussia still comprises about two-thirds of both the area and the population of the Realm, and the whole of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg would go into three of its twelve provinces. Overwhelmingly its population is Protestant.

The country stretches half across northern Europe from the frontiers of France and Belgium to the new Polish State, while in the south it is bordered by Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Switzerland. The north-east and east form a vast sandy plain, given up to forest and corn and potato growing, and here is the home of the old feudalism and its offspring, the modern Junkers.

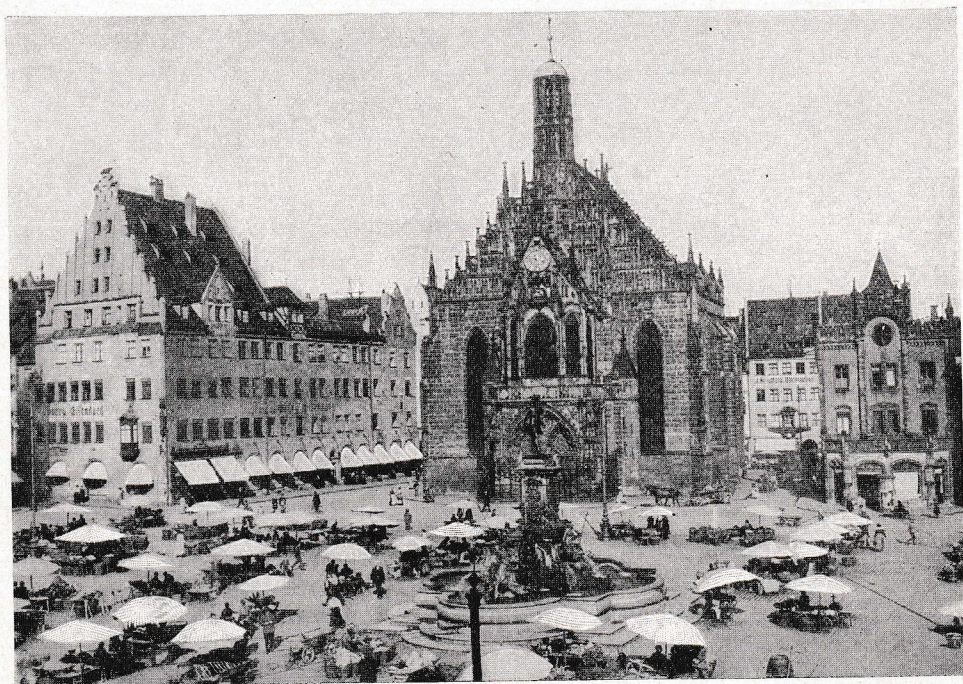
The north-west, a more or less hilly region, is the seat of some of Germany's greatest industries, coal-mining, iron and steel production, and the host of manufactures which depend thereon; in the south and south-west the vine and sugar-beet are grown on a large scale, while on the seaboard lives a hardy fisher folk which earns a precarious livelihood by scouring the North Sea and the Baltic.

Racially there is also great diversity; the strongest elements in the population are the Saxon, Frankish, Slavic, Celtic, and Frisian, but small racial remnants exist in the shape of the Wends of the Spree Forest and the Huguenots of Berlin, while in the far north-east there live many descendants of Scottish immigrants, still adhering to the old patronymics. The country has its full share of natural beauties and attractions, though its physical features do not run



ATTRACTIVE CORNER OF DRESDEN NEAR THE AUGUSTUS BRIDGE

The beautiful town of Dresden, the capital of Saxony, has long been noted for its porcelain and as an educational centre, especially for music and art; its museums of exceptional number being among the richest in the world. This photograph was taken from the Brühl Terrace, a promenade commanding a fine view of the river and possessing a handsome approach adorned with allegorical figures



THE MEDIEVAL GLORY OF NUREMBERG MARKET PLACE

Unrivalled in the abundance and beauty of its monuments of the German Renaissance, Nuremberg is also a leading industrial and commercial centre of South Germany. The picturesque market place is frequently bestrewn with the large, mushroom-shaped umbrellas of the market men, and is dominated on its east side by the beautiful fourteenth century Gothic Church of Our Lady

Photos, Transocean

to the sublime to the same degree as with Bavaria and the adjacent Austrian alpland. The Rhine and its valleys take pride of place, for here romance and scenic beauty commingle. Hard by is the Bergisches Land of Westphalia, picturesque still in spite of the process of industrialisation which its towns and villages have undergone. Still in the north is the sandy Sachsenwald, where Bismarck held court in his château of Friedrichsruh; nor must the famous Lüneburg Moor be forgotten, a region of far distances, long given up to solitude and silence, but now in part being slowly reclaimed.

To the south-west of this point lie the Harz Mountains, which, though not rising to any great height, except at the famous Brocken, are full of picturesque hill, valley, and river scenery, somewhat park-like in parts, but invested with irresistible charm. The Baltic coast has an appeal of its own, and to the westward it is lined with villages, quaint and trim, which are specially frequented by Berlin families in summer, while out to sea the chalk cliffs of the island of Rügen recall those of Dover.

In the south of the country, in Silesia, rise the Giant Mountains, broken on all sides into beautiful valleys, in which river and woodland combine to create

the perfect landscape. A scenic peculiarity of Prussia is the Spreewald, south-east of Berlin. It is a rural region intersected in all directions by the river Spree and its feeders, inasmuch that communication between the villages has to be maintained by boats of light draught. This Rural Venice, as it is called, is one of the last remaining seats of the ancient Wendish tribe, and its inhabitants still preserve their old customs, costume, and language.

Of the towns of Prussia the old are of incomparably greater interest than the new. For the modern town is a mechanical, conventional creation, displaying little good taste and no imagination—a thing of utility and convenience, but never of beauty. In this respect Berlin is typical, on a large scale, of modern North German towns in general.

Prussia is comparatively poor in medieval towns of the type common in Central and South Germany, but Hildesheim, Marienburg, and Danzig (as much now as before its severance) are the pride of Prussia and of all Germany. All the three remaining Free Cities of Germany—Hamburg and Bremen on the North Sea and Lübeck on the Baltic—adjoin Prussian territory. They are fine old cities, enriched with beautiful memorials of their commercial and maritime history.

Saxony: The Industrial Hub of Germany

THOUGH the fifth of the German States in area, Saxony is the third in population. In area it compares with Yorkshire, but its population somewhat exceeds that of the English county, though less than that of Scotland. Saxony is the hub of industrial Germany, just as Rhineland-Westphalia is the hub of industrial Prussia. Its industries are of the most varied character, but the principal are lignite and ore mining, and large manufactures of textile machinery and hosiery, though the famous porcelain manufactory of Meissen should not be overlooked. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants, but much

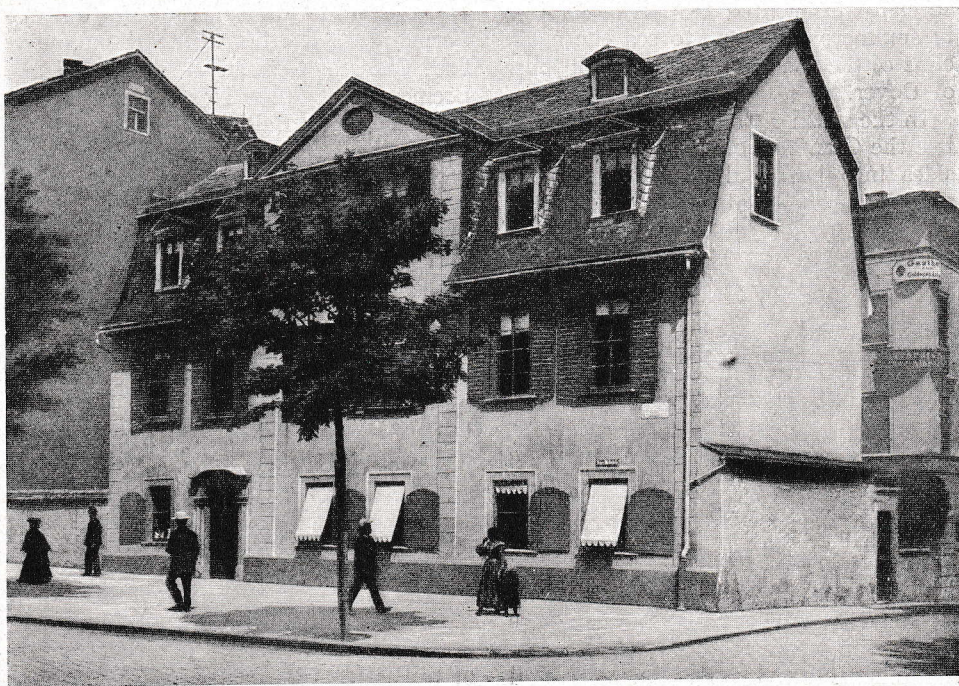
of their Protestantism is of a negative kind, for, saturated with Socialist doctrines as Saxony has been for well-nigh half a century, unbelief is rife in the population to a remarkable degree.

The general standard of life of the Saxons is tolerably high, for the industrial workers of the towns earn well and spend freely. It is only in the hilly regions, like the Ore Mountains, the most densely populated mountain region in Germany, where the scanty largesse of agriculture has to be supplemented by the produce of home craftsmanship of various kinds, that anything like grinding poverty exists. Saxony has always been progressive in educational



OLD-WORLD ARCHITECTURE IN A CORNER OF ULM MARKET PLACE

The ancient town of Ulm, mentioned as early as 854, lies on the left bank of the Danube, and has belonged to Württemberg since 1810. The fine fountain, known as the Fischkasten, dates back to the fifteenth century. Many historic buildings embellish the old-fashioned streets, and the Protestant Minster, with its lofty tower, is, next to Cologne Cathedral, the largest Gothic Church in Germany



THE HOUSE WHERE SCHILLER DWELT IN "GERMAN ATHENS"

The name Weimar recalls memories of the great men of Germany whose presence graced the town during the reign of Duke Charles Augustus. Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and Wieland are among the celebrated men of letters who took up their residence in Weimar at the invitation of this liberal patron of literature, and whose fame won for the old town the title of the "German Athens"

matters, and its system of technical schools is one of the most comprehensive and efficient in Germany.

Of Saxon towns Dresden has a traditional attraction for English people and Americans, large numbers of whom had their permanent homes there before the war, with the result that English schools were numerous. No more beautiful city exists in Germany, for if Munich

has a dignity and witchery of its own, Dresden exerts on all who know it a subtle charm, and an attachment once formed for it never diminishes. Saxony's most populous town, however, is not the capital, but Leipzig, finely built, the principal centre of the German publishing and book trade, and the seat of a university and of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Württemberg: A Picturesque Home of Romance

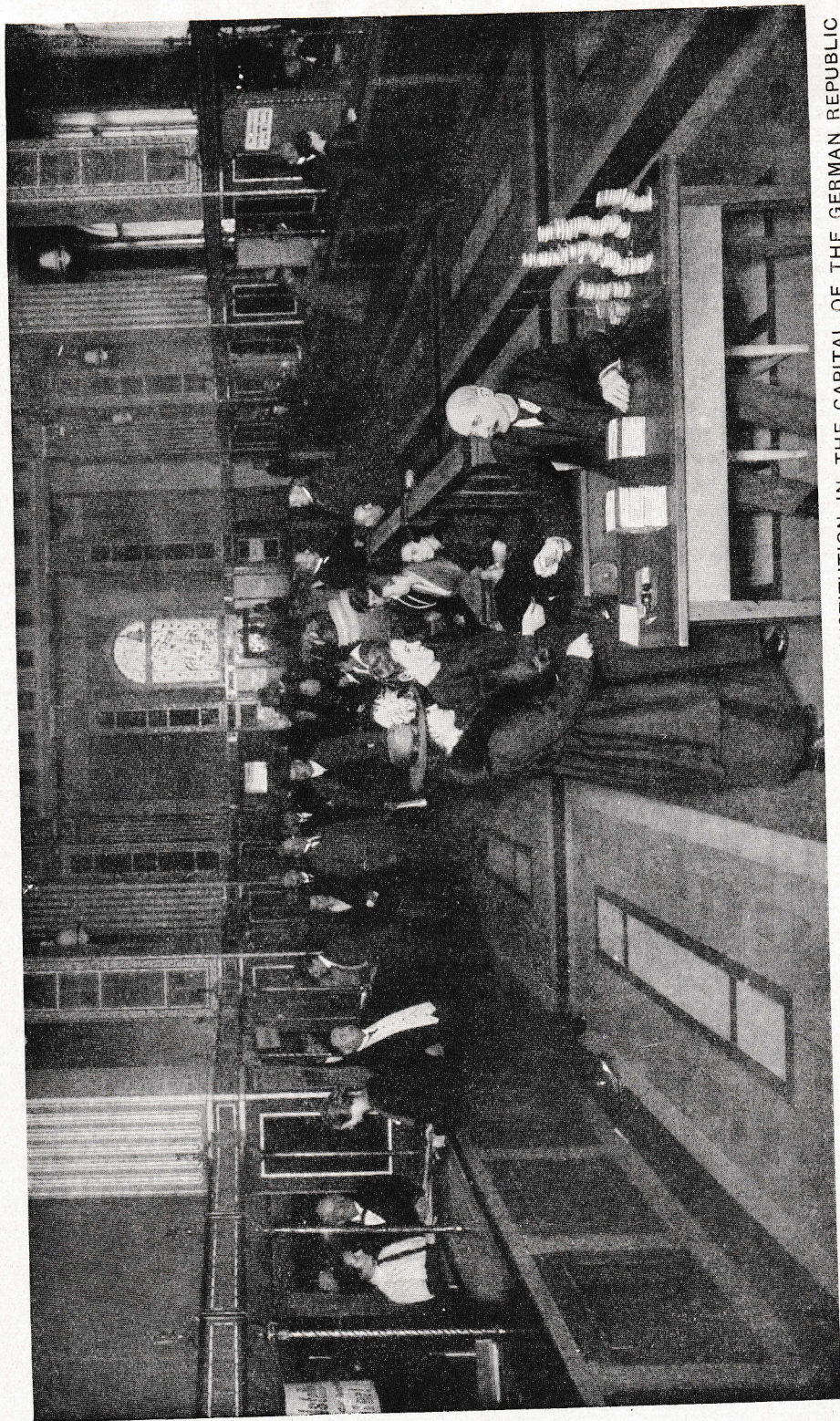
THE third State in the Realm in size, Württemberg may be compared in area and in number of population to Wales, with whose people its inhabitants have temperamental similarities. It is a pleasant hill country, running down to the northern shore of Lake Constance, and peopled by rough-tongued but genial Swabians. They have the round heads of the old alpine kind of Celt, and their emotional natures, alert minds, and sagacity make them a very important element in German life. Like the "canny Scot" and the penetrative Welshman, the Swabian is never far away when a good thing is going.

The Württembergers have been fighters and makers of history for many centuries, and their country is a veritable home of romance. There is hardly a good hill in the little country without a castle, or the mouldered ruins of one. On the Hohenstaufen height fought and flourished the family that gave to the Holy Roman Empire the line of emperors who split and ruined Germany and dissolved Italy by aiming at universal dominion. But the Hohenstaufens at least had the characteristic Württemberg versatility, and made their courts in southern Italy and Sicily radiating centres of a new literature and a new knowledge. But with the same torch that lightened Europe they burnt her. Then on the Zollern hill, with its limestone precipices and strangely reconstructed castle, was rocked the cradle of the Hohenzollern line, brilliant and unstable, which has likewise fallen on evil days.

But the Swabian has applied his genius in other than military ways. Always he has shown a strong bent towards research, inquiry, and philosophy. Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus were Swabians, and when the country was but a small duchy, half covered with forest and containing perhaps half a million people, it produced a remarkable succession of thinkers of the stamp of Kepler, Hegel, and Schelling, and poets like Schiller, Wieland, and Uhland.

A traditional preoccupation with religion led the Swabians to give early welcome to the Reformation, and this trait has encouraged a tendency to mysticism and sectarianism. It may be said of this remarkable stock that it has proved the principal leaven of thought, emotion, and imagination in the strong Germanic world. For good and for evil it has been the edge of the German sword in its ages of glory, and the wings of the German mind in its periods of soaring splendour.

Nearly half of the working class are peasants, whose fathers won the land they work, and parcelled it out among their children, until one-third of the good soil of the country consists of holdings of two and a half acres or less. The system of small properties has told strongly upon the character of the people. They were always hard-working, but stimulated by the fierce pride of ownership, they have developed a perfect passion for toil and become labourers of the most strenuous kind, impervious to modern ideas such as the eight-hour day and the Saturday half-holiday.



GLIMPSE INTO A DEPARTMENT AT THE SAVINGS BANK, A PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN THE CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC
 On October 1, 1920, the fifteen savings banks established on an independent footing in the various suburbs of Berlin known as Gross Berlin, were merged, together with their entire wealth and liabilities, into the Savings Bank of the City of Berlin. This colossal establishment, which has been in existence one hundred years already, has now nearly two million depositors and, owing to the union with the neighbouring institutions, can claim to be the largest savings bank in the world.

Germany

II. Through Federation & Empire to Republic

By William Harbutt Dawson

Author of "The German Empire, 1867-1914," etc.

THE Germans are an offshoot of the Teutonic stock, which on the dispersal of the Aryan family followed the Celts in their wanderings westward from Asia. The German tribes had come in conflict with the Roman power before the opening of the Christian era. Having towards the end of the second century B.C. subdued the Celts who had gathered on the northern and western confines of Italy, the Romans struck against harder rock when they found their farther progress barred by the tribe of the Cimbri. That collision was for Rome disastrous, for Papirius Carbo and his army met with signal defeat near the site of Klagenfurt (113 B.C.).

Flushed with victory the Cimbri pushed westward through Gaul as far as Spain, devastating the country through which they passed. Returning north they were joined by another powerful German tribe, the Teutones, who had moved west from their settlements beyond the Elbe, and the allies planned the invasion of the Italian peninsula simultaneously from the west and the north. This adventure ended with complete disaster for both tribes, Marius defeating and decimating the Cimbri at Vercellae and the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae (Aix-en-Provence) in 101-2 B.C.

Germans in Conflict with Rome

The check thus given to the German invaders was only local. A little later the struggle was resumed in Gaul, where the warlike Suevi (Swabians) had obtained a foothold. Attacking Ariovistus, the duke (Herzog) of this tribe, in Upper Alsace, Julius Caesar drove him back across the Rhine. It is to the Suevi, still a semi-nomadic tribe, that Caesar specially refers in his account of the Germans, their personal qualities, habits and customs and institutions. In the north and east of Germany, however, Roman influence was still unestablished, and under Augustus and Tiberius attempts were made to enforce and consolidate it, but not without serious repulses. The worst of these occurred in A.D. 9, when Arminius, or Hermann, chief of the Cherusci, who had learned military science in Roman service, destroyed a Roman army under Quintilius Varus, in the three days' battle of the Teutoburg Forest. Then jealousies and feuds among their chiefs

weakened the resistance of the tribes, and under Vespasian Rome's power was reasserted and extended.

Of Germany at the end of the first century of our era Tacitus has left a systematic study of the utmost value. He speaks of the German tribes as inhabiting at that time the regions between the Danube in the south, the Rhine in the west, the North Sea, and the Slavic regions in the east. He describes the country as covered by dense forests, varied by treacherous morasses, and mountains which yielded iron and also precious metals. Agriculture was systematically carried on, the commoner fruits were grown, the earlier system of common land was giving place to private ownership.

Tacitus's Study of Germany

The people lived in villages protected against outside enemies, and while the women tilled the fields the men went to the war and the hunt. Domestic and married life showed a high standard of order and morality; marriage was esteemed a sacred institution, women were honoured, and wives, though they worked hard, ruled in the home. Religion and religious rites, including sacrifice to the gods, were practised, though there was no formal priesthood.

Tacitus speaks of courage, truthfulness, chastity, and hospitality as specially characteristic of the Germans, though he also records their addiction to intemperance and gambling. Already class divisions had begun to show themselves in the social organization; there were freemen (enjoying full rights of citizenship) and in small numbers an estate of nobles; below them came a class of semi-free persons, the Liti, who might not hold land in fee simple and who paid taxes to the owner in chief; and at the bottom of the social scale came the slaves or serfs, prisoners of war or descendants of the same, who performed the more menial work and were exchangeable as chattels.

During the second century the conflict between the primitive culture of the German tribes and the highly organized State system represented by Rome seemed to have worn itself out, and before its close the greater part of Germany, as we know it, had passed under Roman influence. Victorious generals had divided the territory lying on the left bank of the

GERMANY: HISTORICAL SKETCH

Rhine into the two administrative districts of *Germania superior* (prima) and *Germania inferior* (secunda). Rome had also multiplied her strongholds and camps both on the frontiers and in the interior, and these became the nuclei of towns. Among the most important of the early centres of Roman influence on and near the Rhine were Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Coblenz, Treves, Strasbourg, Mainz, Worms, and Spire; while of Roman settlements in the south, the principal were Ratisbon (Regensburg), Augsburg, Passau, Salzburg, and Vienna.

Development of the Federal Instinct

Throughout German history there has been a constant conflict between two strong tribal characteristics—the tendency towards union and fusion in the presence of common danger and the deeper-lying spirit of independence and separatism. Already the federal instinct showed itself. Roman power decayed and provincial administration fell into disorder under a series of weak rulers, and the German tribes, which had preserved their virile virtues even in dependence, reasserted themselves. More and more the tribes had sought strength by union, and Rome had now to contend no longer with isolated units but powerful confederacies.

Thus in the middle of the third century there is mention of the great confederacies of the Suevi, the Alemanni, the Saxons, and the Franks. Allied to the Suevi were the Lombards of the Lower Elbe, the Vandals of the Upper Elbe, the Hermundurians, who survived in the Thuringians, and the Burgundians, who had settled in the north-east and east of Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula. The Alemanni were the successors of the Suevic confederacy, and ultimately settled in the present Swabia.

Irruption of the Goths under Alaric

The Saxons, first mentioned by Ptolemy in the second century, appear late in the following century as a tribal confederacy, comprising the Angles, Cherusci, Chauci, Angrivarii, and other stocks, inhabiting the coastlands west of the Elbe and Weser, with the Frisii (Frisians) for neighbours. The Franks, who now come into prominence, were an amalgamation of many tribes settled in the Middle and Lower Rhine regions.

The strongest of these tribal confederacies was that of the Goths, a masterful race which had trekked from Scandinavia across the Baltic to the Vistula, and asserted possession as far as the Black Sea. Theodosius had divided the Roman empire into eastern and western divisions, and the latter was the scene of the great historical irruption of the barbarians.

Towards the end of the fourth century the Huns, a wild nomadic Mongolian tribe, broke into Europe and dispersed the Goths, who were driven westward and southward. An incursion of West Goths into Northern Italy followed. Led by their brilliant general Alaric, the invaders continued their victorious progress to the walls of Rome, which they occupied and plundered (409-10).

About the same time the East Goths occupied Southern Gaul and all Spain, except for the small part (Portugal) which had fallen to the Suevi; the Vandals set up a kingdom in North Africa; the Burgundians appropriated the Rhone valley; and the Bavarians, a new tribal confederacy, settled in Raetia. The power of Rome was paralysed by these convulsions, and the garrisons in north-west Germany and Britain were withdrawn. As a result of the barbarian invasions the empire lost the best of its western provinces.

Invasion of the Huns under Attila

Once more the Huns moved forward. Under their terrible king Attila, they broke out of the Lower Danube region and Hungary, and poured like a flood over Central Germany and into Gaul. A collision with the Roman power took place in 451 at Troyes, where, with the help of the West Goths and Franks, the Roman general Aetius defeated the invaders, but his army was too exhausted to follow up its success, and Attila was able to withdraw in safety. In the following year Attila again wreaked vengeance on Italy, but with his death in 453 the menace of the Huns came to an end.

In the fifth century German tribes were firmly settled in all those parts of modern Germany which had been brought under Roman rule. Eastern Germany, however, was still occupied by Slavic tribes, who had migrated to Europe later than the other Aryan peoples. The German tribes were pagans and still nominally barbarians, but unlike the fierce Huns, they were not bent on wanton and purposeless destruction. Their first necessity was to live, and to that end they needed land on which to settle. They took land wherever the pressure of tribal needs drove them, but having settled, they were willing to live harmoniously with the aboriginals.

Gradually relationships of some confidence were established with Rome; Germans were admitted into her citizenship and service, and even to rank and high office therein; more and more also her armies were recruited from the German tribes. Rome had stood for the harsh and unbending principle of uniformity, and this principle demanded the

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repression of nationality and the assertion of one citizenship and one law. Roman civilization, as reflected in systematic administration, an orderly communal life, and well-built towns, must have powerfully impressed the barbarians with the inferiority of their own rude customs and manners, and it suffered no abrupt and wholesale effacement at their hands. Rather they may be said to have overlaid it, as the streets and fora of the Eternal City itself were overlaid during successive centuries by new levels. It has been well

The first orderly State system created by the German tribes owed its existence to this stock, which was characterised by a strong spirit of cohesion and exceptional political instinct. A king of the Salian Franks, Clovis, grandson of Merovaeus, after whom the Merovingian dynasty was called, ranks as the founder of the Frankish empire, which at his death extended from the Rhine, Neckar, and Main to the Atlantic.

In 496, in fulfilment of a vow made before taking arms against the Alemanni,



Clovis, with 3,000 chosen warriors, was baptized into the Christian faith in the cathedral of Reims. On his death in 511 the Frankish kingdom, though continuing as a unity, passed under the rule of his four sons. His conquests were continued, however, and one of the earliest was the subjugation of the Thuringian realm in Central Germany, which was divided with the neighbouring Saxons, while Bavaria was appropriated later, and the Alemanni were also brought into complete dependence.

In the middle of the sixth, and again early in the seventh century, under Clovis the Great, the Frankish empire returned under a single rule. Practically the whole of the German tribes, with the exception of the Saxon and Frisian groups, had now been shepherded in the Frankish realm.

The civic organization of the Frankish State differed from that described by Tacitus. In particular there had been a change in the relations between the freemen and the semi-free, the Liti, or descendants of the aborigines. Exposed

GERMANY AND ITS PEOPLES

said by J. S. Brewer that what happened was "a change but not a complete transformation. What was dead was dead before the barbarians came; what was alive lived on, and was now to enter into a new state of existence."

Of all the larger German tribes the Franks were the Romans' best neighbours, while the Saxons and Frisians most resented interference. The Franks were divided into the Riparian branch, settled on both banks of the Middle and Lower Rhine, and the Salian branch, at the mouth of the river and the adjoining seaboard. Not seldom they assisted the Romans to resist the encroachments even of other German tribes, though they were prone to aggression themselves when circumstances were favourable.

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to frequent obligation to military service, which kept them away for long periods from their farms, the former decreased in numbers and in fortune; while the latter, upon whom military service did not impose a like penalty, rose to higher estate.

"Roman Empire of the German Nation"

The position of the freemen became worse when liability to military service was formally attached to the land. More and more, as this feudal relationship took definite shape, the poorer freemen lost their independence and became the virtual vassals of their landlords. The relations of State and Church had also changed. When the Frankish kings went over to Catholic Christianity they accepted the existing ecclesiastical system with its priesthood drawn from the original Latin-speaking population, as they found it. Nominally the Church was still dependent upon the Crown.

The halcyon era in the history of medieval Germany was the reign of Charlemagne (Charles the Great), son of Pepin the Short, lasting from 768 to 814. Charlemagne subdued in turn the Saxons, Wends, and Frisians, and extended Frankish rule until it comprised all the Germanic tribes with the exception of the Anglo-Saxons and the still pagan Northmen of Scandinavia. Already the *de facto* successor of the Roman emperors, he received the imperial crown at the hands of Pope Leo III. in Rome on Christmas Day of the year 800. So it was that the institution of the "Roman Empire of the German Nation," so impressive to the imagination of the Middle Ages, yet so fantastic—half fact and half fiction—came into existence; the truth being that more than a millenium was yet to pass before an empire of the German peoples could be created. Voltaire said truly that the Holy Roman Empire was neither holy, nor Roman, nor an empire.

Supremacy of Charlemagne

Charles had become the acknowledged head and protector of Roman Christendom, and for the present the Papacy itself owned allegiance to him. But the alliance between the secular power and the Church thus formed was to prove a disturbing and disintegrating factor in the later political life of Germany. Not long was the Papacy contented with a dependent relationship or even one of parity. Pope and Emperor claimed that they stood equally for unity and order; each sought to establish peace on earth on the basis of authority, to be accepted on pain of forced submission; each represented the grandiose ideal of a Christian World State. But the medieval world was not

large enough for two despots; one had to be supreme, and it remained to be seen which would prove the stronger.

While he was not slow to adopt Roman principles of government, short of doing violence to tribal customs and traditions, Charlemagne was pre-eminently a Teuton ruler, and under him the Frankish monarchy reached its highest development. The independent tribal duchies were abolished, so that the Emperor's sovereign position was now supreme. For purposes of administration the realm was divided as of old into districts or *Gaus* (*Gauen*), over which were counts, and these again into Hundreds, governed by centurions. The military system was developed further on the feudal principle, and the security of the frontiers was assured by the institution of Marks, or *Marches*, placed in the care of *Margraves* (*Markgrafen*), each being responsible for the defence of a given length of frontier.

Dawn of German National Existence

Within a generation the descendants of Charlemagne had divided his Empire five times. The principal division was that which resulted from the epoch-making Treaty of Verdun (843) which, by separating Germany from Gaul, marked the beginning of German national existence. Though there was repeated reunion, the tribal spirit of independence, which Charlemagne had kept in check, revived and made steady headway; while the Popes, taking advantage of the internal difficulties of the Empire, succeeded in magnifying their temporal power, gaining full control of Italy and claiming the right to confer the imperial title on whomsoever they would.

With the death of Louis the Child (911) the Carolingian dynasty ended, and eight years later the Saxon line succeeded in the person of Henry I. (the Fowler), one of the wisest and most progressive of German rulers, famous as the great town-builder. His son, Otto the Great, elected king at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) by the acclaim of all the German tribes, ruled once more over an undivided empire as left by Charlemagne. Invited to Rome to protect Pope John XII. against Berengar II., he duly fulfilled that task, and received the imperial crown in reward (962). From that time dates the union of the Roman Empire with the German kingdom, whose rulers were required to receive the crown at the hands of the Popes. The double position imposed on these rulers heavy responsibilities, political and military, which were by no means to the advantage of Germany.

The Saxon was followed by the short-lived Franconian line of kings. Henry III., the second of the dynasty, consolidated his

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power, and by stern measures reformed the Papacy, which had fallen into abuse and discredit, deposing three Popes successively. Herein he rendered to the Church a great and urgent service, but events soon proved that in purifying the Papacy he strengthened it. Hildebrand, becoming Pope as Gregory VII., in 1073, made his great bid for temporal sovereignty in the decree asserting for the Church independence and immunity from lay interference. Henceforth neither the Emperor nor any temporal ruler was to have part or lot in the choice and investiture of the clergy.

This decision brought Henry IV. in antagonism with the Papacy, so long the faithful, and at times humble, ally of the temporal power. When he presumed to declare the Pope deposed, Gregory answered the challenge by citing him to appear in Rome to answer misdeeds alleged against him, and on his refusal excommunicated him (1076). The ban was only withdrawn when Henry, alarmed by the disaffection of the German princes, made a pilgrimage of submission to Canossa in the following winter. The dispute over the question of episcopal investiture remained open for nearly half a century, and was ultimately settled by the Concordat of Worms (1122), which made minor concessions to the Emperors, without essentially weakening the Papal claim.

The Empire Under the Hohenstaufens

The last of the Franconian line was Henry's son, under whom the first of the Crusades took place. Then Lothair II., the Saxon, ruled for twelve years (1125-1137), and the Hohenstaufen dynasty succeeded. On his deathbed Lothair had handed the imperial insignia to Duke Henry the Proud of Bavaria, then the most powerful prince in the Empire, for Saxony had passed into his hands, and in consequence Henry confidently hoped to succeed. But the tribes preferred a weak to a strong ruler, and their choice fell on Duke Conrad III. of Swabia, so initiating the bitter feud between the Guelph (Bavarian) and Ghibeline (Hohenstaufen) parties, which lasted until the close of the fifteenth century.

From Lothair, Albert the Bear, a Saxon noble, ancestor of the later Margraves of Brandenburg, received the Saxon Nordmark (later the Prussian Altmark), on the left bank of the Elbe, a foothold from which he quickly extended his jurisdiction and territories.

Of the Hohenstaufens, who held the imperial dignity for 116 years, the most conspicuous was Frederick I., known as Barbarossa, or Red Beard (1152-90), around whose personality and deeds gathered much romantic legend, which is

part of German folk-lore down to the present day. During his reign the relations between the Crown and the Papacy, which favoured the Bavarian claimants, assumed increasingly acute forms, but his domestic record in Germany was one of steady progress and prosperity.

Of outstanding events incidental to the Hohenstaufen era which were to prove important for the future of Germany may be named the ejection of the Wends from Northern Germany, henceforth colonised by Saxons, and the severance of Silesia from Poland, with its conversion into an independent duchy, which passed under German influence and culture. Now also we hear of the Teutonic knightly orders of S. John and the Temple, formed under the influence of the Crusades. These orders settled in districts like Brandenburg and the region lying eastward inhabited by Slavic tribes, and, following a persistent policy of more or less peaceful penetration, ultimately brought Eastern Prussia under German civilization and Hohenzollern rule.

Growth of Communal Institutions

In this later medieval period an important step forward was made in the development of civic and communal life and institutions. In every direction towns grew and prospered, often becoming autonomous communities. In particular, the old military settlements on the Rhine and other streams, which had suffered with the decay of Roman power, took a new life; thriving ports rose on the seaboard and the larger rivers; in the middle of the thirteenth century the powerful Hanseatic League of maritime and commercial towns began its career; the arts and crafts rose in dignity and esteem; and in this period were produced, under the combined influence of the Church and local patriotism, many of the most famous monuments of German ecclesiastical and municipal architecture.

Domination of the Hapsburgs

At the end of the Hohenstaufen period there followed an interregnum of twenty years during which the Empire was without a legal head, though the title was claimed and used by several rivals, one being Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III. of England. In 1273 Rudolf of Hapsburg was formally elected Emperor at Frankfort, owing his success largely to the influence exercised in his favour by Frederick III. of Hohenzollern, Burggraf of Nuremberg, head of a family which was destined to play a critical part in the later history both of Germany and the Hapsburg line. In the first half of the fifteenth century, with the election of Albrecht II. of Austria (1438) the imperial Crown passed permanently to the Hapsburg family. The

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election of the early Emperors was originally a very democratic proceeding. They were chosen by the tribes, every freeman having, theoretically, the right to vote, and the election took place in open-air assembly. In course of time the function was left to the higher secular and spiritual powers. By a decree known as the Golden Bull, issued by the Emperor Charles IV. in 1356, the method of electing the Emperor was amended, and the number of electoral princes was reduced to seven, three being ecclesiastical sovereigns (the Archbishops of Cologne, Mainz, and Treves), and four secular (the King of Bohemia, the Duke of Saxony, the Rhenish Palgrave or Count Palatine, and the Margrave of Brandenburg). (Bavaria acquired electoral right in 1648, and Hanover in 1692.) Frankfort was fixed as the place of election and Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) as that of coronation.

Rise of the Hohenzollerns

A critical moment in the history of Germany came when the Hohenzollern family migrated from the south and took possession of the Mark of Brandenburg. Of this territory the Emperor Sigismund in 1411 made Burggraf Frederick VI. of Nuremberg governor. Several years later he came into full possession of the Mark and received the electoral title. Frederick inherited a neglected and undeveloped territory, plundered by a lawless nobility and demoralised by lax government, but by wise and strong administration he gave it a new life, and Brandenburg became the nucleus of a powerful State. At the imperial election of 1438 a Hohenzollern seemed to have a chance of the succession.

Charles V. and the Reformation

Of the later Emperors none recalled the glory of past ages—the time of Charlemagne, of Otto the Great, of Frederick Barbarossa—as did Charles V., King of Italy and Spain, who was elected in 1520. His reign synchronised with the Reformation, which inaugurated the modern epoch in German history. In the struggle with the Church, which began in 1517, the Emperor, jealous for the static principle of authority, championed the old faith. A time of violent storm and stress occurred in the political and religious life of Germany before a *modus vivendi* was reached by the two factions. This took the form of the Peace of Augsburg, concluded in 1555, which gave to the territorial rulers the right to accept or reject the reformed faith as the official religion of the State; such of their subjects as chose to be dissentients being allowed to seek freedom of conscience and worship elsewhere.

A disastrous legacy of the Reformation was the religious or confessional war which began in 1618 and, after lasting for thirty years, left the country impoverished and exhausted, its lands largely devastated, its rural economy destroyed, its towns decimated, and its civilization thrown back for generations. By the Peace of Westphalia (1648) the religious equality and rights of the German rulers as affirmed by the Peace of Augsburg were recognized, but right of conscience was still refused to the individual citizen. France secured portions of Alsace and was confirmed in the possession of several towns of Lorraine, already occupied by her in 1552, while Sweden received Western Pomerania, and the independence of Holland and Switzerland was affirmed.

The later history of the old German Empire is little more than a record of progressive senile decline, though it was still to drag on a feeble existence for a century and a half. The Empire's adversity was the opportunity of the territorial rulers, who more and more strengthened their independence and augmented their power at the expense of the Emperor, to whom little more than his title remained.

Brandenburg and the Great Elector

Conspicuous among the States which benefited by the slackening of imperial authority and the intrinsic feebleness of Austrian rule was Prussia. Step by step Brandenburg lengthened its cords and extended its stakes, until a petty margraviate grew into a powerful kingdom, able to challenge Austria's primacy. Within her own territories—the so-called "*Hausmacht*" of the Hapsburgs—Austria was sufficiently consolidated, but her position as head of the Empire was shaken.

Lacking effective defence, the Empire was exposed to menace from any enemy, either within or without, able to challenge its security. Thus it was that Louis XIV. of France (1643-1715), then the first of Continental rulers, made desperate efforts to establish a dominating influence in Germany, intriguing unscrupulously with faithless princes, some of whom accepted from him bribes and subsidies. The absolute monarchy of France found ready imitation at that time in Germany, where, in their petty courts, futile sycophants introduced the language with the manners and modes of France. By their unworthy mimicry of foreign ways, and their treason to the cause of nationality, these simulacra of kingship only deepened the humiliation which had befallen their country and increased the disaster which awaited it. In that

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critical time Germany was saved for the German nation by the will and effort of Frederick William, the Great Elector of Brandenburg (1640-88), then the most vigorous and also the most ambitious of her territorial Sovereigns. The duchy of Prussia had come to his house by marriage in 1618, and hereditary claims had extended its territories on the Rhine. Under this ruler the electorate made further progress. Recognizing that the strength of Prussia must rest on military efficiency, he created a strong standing army. He wrested Pomerania from Sweden, he got rid of the ancient Polish suzerainty over the duchy of Prussia, and finally consolidated his loosely held territories into a strong, organized State, which was to prove a "rocher de bronze" in the midst of a tumbling and crumbling Empire. He was the only German prince who seriously challenged and resisted the ambitions of Louis XIV.

After waging two wars of aggression against the Netherlands, Louis turned his attention to Germany, raiding and devastating the Palatinate, and annexing additional districts of Alsace and the Rhineland. Against such attacks the Empire was helpless, for it had no army of its own, and Austria cared only for her dynastic patrimony. The Great Elector stepped into the breach, and though he fought with wavering allies and only partial success, he did much to keep alive the spirit of patriotism and independence in the best part of the nation.

Creation of the Kingdom of Prussia

It was under his son and successor, Frederick I., that Brandenburg became the Kingdom of Prussia (1701). The grandson of this king, Frederick the Great, increased his realm by the seizure of Silesia after three campaigns against Austria. Later (1772) Frederick gained by his participation in the first partition of Poland, then a disorganized and ill-governed kingdom, the later province of West Prussia and the Netze region, while the remainder of the kingdom went to Russia and Austria, the prime movers in this act of spoliation. There was a second partition of the booty in 1793, and a third in 1795, as a result of which Prussia's share was increased.

When the French Revolution broke out, most of the German princes rallied to the support of the French Sovereign and the monarchical principle. It was a rash step, fateful to themselves and their peoples, who were far from approving it, for it secured for Germany the hostility first of the Republic, and later of Napoleon. German separatism never played so unworthy and unpatriotic a part as in the

succeeding wars with France. Saxony, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden openly allied themselves to Napoleon, and the rulers of the first three of these States accepted the royal status at his hand. In spite of the coalitions formed against France the rulers of Prussia and Austria succumbed, and Napoleon assigned much of their territories to his relatives, his generals, and his German allies. The treaties of Campo Formio (1797), Rastatt (1798), Lunéville (1801), Pressburg (1805), Tilsit (1807), and Schönbrunn (1809), emphasised the accumulating measure of Austria's and Prussia's humiliation and ruin. On August 1, 1806, Napoleon, who was crowned Emperor of the French in 1804, and King of Italy in 1805, declared the Holy Roman Empire dissolved, and five days later, at his bidding, Francis II.—who had already assumed the title of hereditary Emperor of Austria—resigned the imperial office.

End of the Napoleonic Tyranny

For Germany, and Prussia in particular, the only redeeming event of that time was the succeeding War of Emancipation (1813-15), which evoked a striking outburst of patriotism, discounted only by the defection of those of the German States whose rulers enjoyed Napoleon's favour or pay. The fifth and strongest of the European Coalitions was the precursor of the "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig, marking a final turn in Napoleon's fortunes. Beaten in this decisive struggle, Napoleon began his fighting retreat to France, followed closely by the victorious allies, who on March 31, 1814, entered Paris, where peace was signed in May, Napoleon being consigned to Elba.

Later in the same year the Vienna Congress for the resettlement of Europe opened, but while it was still deliberating Napoleon returned to France and resumed the war. It was a last attempt to re-establish himself, and it failed. With the allied victory of Waterloo (June 18, 1815), won by Wellington and Blücher, and Napoleon's exile to St. Helena, Europe had peace for nearly forty years.

Reorganization of Germany

By the second Treaty of Paris (November 20, 1815) France was deprived of all the territory which she had seized since 1790, including the left bank of the Rhine. The most important of the other territorial readjustments were the cession to Prussia of a portion of the kingdom of Saxony, the repartitioning of Poland among the three Powers concerned, the return of Lombardy and Venetia to Austria, and the assignment of the Rhenish Palatinate to Bavaria, and of East Friesland to Hanover, which now became a kingdom. An

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important part of the work of the Congress was the political reorganization of Germany. To this end there was created, by the Federal Act of June 8, 1815, the Germanic Confederation, consisting originally of thirty-nine sovereign States, chief among them the six kingdoms of Austria—in which was vested the presidency—Prussia, Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. The Kings of Denmark and the Netherlands were members in respect of fiefs in the old Empire.

Rivalry Between Austria and Prussia

The rivalry between Austria and Prussia for primacy which had begun in the old Empire was continued in the new Confederation. The Liberal forces in Germany had hoped that the superhuman efforts and sacrifices made by the peoples in the overthrow of the Napoleonic tyranny would be rewarded by national unity in the form of a democratic commonwealth more or less of the English type. They suffered a sore disappointment. The Germanic Confederation was no more than an alliance of Sovereigns for the maintenance of the old political status; the Act constituting it made no mention of the nation. Even the stipulation of the Federal Act requiring the Sovereigns to introduce representative bodies was perfidiously ignored by most of them for nearly forty years, and it is significant that the causes of both popular government and national unity found clearer comprehension and stronger sympathy in the small States than the larger.

Bismarck the Empire-Maker

Prussia, which might at that time have acquired the intellectual leadership of Germany, was content to be the tool of Metternich and the reaction. Dominated by the two Great Powers the Imperial Diet for a generation practically concentrated its attention upon the repression of democratic movements and the Liberal spirit wherever manifested. The French revolution of February, 1848, caused repercussions across the Rhine, and in their fear the rulers made large promises, but no sooner had the danger of the moment passed away than these promises were again ignored. A constitution for all Germany was, indeed, drawn up by a national parliament, held at Frankfort, and the imperial crown was formally offered to the Prussian King, but only to be refused. It was a sign that a sterner discipline still awaited the German nation.

While, however, the political organization of Germany was thus postponed, her material prosperity advanced. Industry underwent great development: the

railway system was introduced; the old inter-State Customs barriers were broken down; practical free trade was established with foreign countries; there was talk of a navy and the need for colonies; and already the foundations of a great economic future were laid.

It was due to Otto von Bismarck, who became Minister President and Foreign Minister of William I. in 1862, that Prussia finally attained the dominant position in Germany which history had marked out for her. Convinced that neither Prussia nor Germany could truly realize herself until Austria had been extruded, he worked for this end by the aid of all the resources of a statecraft as audacious as it was unscrupulous. First seeking to strengthen Prussia's maritime position by dispossessing Denmark of the Elbe duchies of Schleswig and Holstein at the end of a war arbitrarily forced upon her (1864), he adroitly made the joint occupation of the territories by Prussia and Austria the pretext for a quarrel, into which he drew Prussia's ally by affronts and aggravations whose object was as clear as their effect was certain.

Confederation of the Northern States

On the eve of hostilities Prussia declared the Germanic Confederation dissolved, and put forward a scheme for a new alliance of the German princes from which Austria was to be excluded. The ensuing Bohemian Campaign (June-July, 1866), was for Prussia a promenade militaire; within a week Austria lay at her rival's feet. The terms of peace imposed upon her were lenient, for Bismarck was concerned to make of Prussia's present enemy a future friend; he asked for no cession of territory, and was satisfied with the payment of the bare war expenses and Austria's withdrawal within her natural borders.

The war had led to a last display of the old spirit of tribal division, for while the majority of the smaller federal States joined Prussia, influenced more by fear than by enthusiasm for the promised reorganization of Germany, Saxony, Hanover, and electoral Hesse in the north, with Baden, Bavaria, Württemberg, and Hesse-Darmstadt in the south, sided with Austria. As a result of the war, Prussia appropriated both of the Elbe duchies, the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, part of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the free imperial city of Frankfort.

A confederation of the States north of the Main was now formed, with a liberal constitution, the southern States being for the present left to their own devices. It was a half-way house, a temporary resting-place on the way to complete national unity, and as such was described by

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Bismarck, who never showed truer statesmanship than at that time, when he might have forced the reluctant States outside the ark to come in, but did not. It was an omen of progress, however, that in the first year of the Confederation there was created a Customs Parliament, consisting of the federal Diet enlarged by representatives of the southern States, empowered to enact a common fiscal policy for all Germany.

Apart from the lingering spirit of particularism, a further and more serious obstacle still blocked the way to the complete unification of Germany, and it was the antagonism of France. Louis Napoleon had watched the progress of the unity movement with growing jealousy and alarm, and by much and various futile intrigue had striven to counter it. Even yet he did not relinquish the hope of keeping the north and the south apart, the latter under the aegis of Austria, and with that end in view he cultivated the closest possible relations with the Emperor Francis Joseph and his late allies.

Determined to force matters to an issue Bismarck provoked a quarrel with France over the question of the Spanish succession, and, succeeding in his old device of putting his opponents in the wrong, he tempted Napoleon to a declaration of war (July, 1870). A supreme crisis in the history of the German nation found the whole of the tribes united under a common banner.

Totally unprepared for the encounter, mistaking paper soldiers for fighting

battalions, and relying too confidently upon the strength of her emotions and a conviction of the justice of her cause, France invited defeat and sustained it. The penalty imposed upon her was the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, taken from the old Empire piecemeal in the three preceding centuries, and the payment of an indemnity of two hundred million pounds. On Jan. 18, 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors, at Versailles, the 170th anniversary of the creation of the Kingdom of Prussia, German unity, realized in a revived Empire, based on the principle of nationality, was proclaimed, and King William I. of Prussia elected by the federal Sovereigns as its head.

The history of Germany and its peoples from 1871 to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 was one of steady advancement in material and, for at least half the time, in political power. The tribal spirit has never entirely disappeared, yet, subject always to an apparently irreconcilable incompatibility between north and south, the States, their rulers, and their populations have on the whole worked harmoniously together.

Prussia has never failed to press against her allies the advantages accruing to her in virtue of her larger population, amounting both before the war and still to a little over three-fifths of the whole, her greater military resources and wealth, and not least the prerogatives secured to her by the constitution: but however unpopular,



BEFORE THE RATHAUS IN A TOWN OF OLD GERMANY

Bonn, of which ancient city the above photograph shows the market place, stands upon the left bank of the Rhine some fifteen miles from Cologne. It is a residential town, famed as the birthplace of Beethoven and for its university. The scene presented here is a pleasant one, with the fine, tall buildings looking down upon the cobbled square across which the trams clank and rattle

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from the political standpoint, Prussia may have proved as a predominant partner, there is no gainsaying the fact that the capacity, will power, and driving force native to the character of her people in every sphere were potent factors in the progress made by the entire Empire during the first four decades of peace.

Bismarck's Genius and Limitations

As Chancellor and Foreign Minister for just half of this period, Bismarck played a leading part in European politics, though never meddling in foreign questions without direct interest for his country. When in the early eighties he capitulated to the colonial movement, he did it under pressure of ardent pioneers of Empire, whose enthusiasm he did not share, and he was never convinced that the colonies were a sound investment; while with the naval development which soon followed this departure he had no sympathy whatever. Rather his mind was set upon the consolidation of Germany as, in Metternich's phrase, "a saturated State"—a State fitly compacted together and finished once for all.

Germany's domestic progress, the development of her internal resources, both physical and intellectual, was his chief concern, and in its pursuit he laboured with single-minded devotion according to his lights. He was not equally wise in all the measures by which he sought to attain his ends, and he was invariably more successful on the material than the social and human side. The introduction of Customs tariffs for the protection of undeveloped industries and a threatened agriculture, the nationalisation of the Prussian railways, the promotion of great canal projects, and his workmen's insurance schemes are all measures which stand to his credit as evidences of farsighted enterprise, attended by conspicuous success; but his successive quarrels with the Roman Catholic Church, Social Democracy, and the Poles of Eastern Prussia, far from making for social peace and political stability, introduced elements of friction and bitterness into the national life which were productive of permanent harm.

Events Antecedent to the Great War

The broad lines of domestic policy laid down by Bismarck were followed by the later Chancellors, but with steadily diminishing independence of judgement and of action. Here the principal departure was in the prominence given to naval expansion. In foreign affairs the departures were more marked, and as time passed they became distinctly ominous. Although midway in his chancellorship

Bismarck concluded an alliance with Austria-Hungary, he to the last held fast to the traditional tie with Russia. Under the third and last Emperor and his more tractable advisers the importance of maintaining this tie unimpaired was no longer recognized with the old clearness, and the special interests of Austria came more and more to govern German policy in relation to the south-east of Europe.

The inevitable effect was to undermine what Bismarck called "the good old relationship" between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, which had dated from the beginning of the nineteenth century, and to accentuate and bring into a fateful prominence the perennial Slavic problem. So it was that in the war which broke out in August, 1914, and of which the occasion, rather than the cause, was the murder of the heir apparent to the Hapsburg throne and his consort by Serbian conspirators, Germany and Austria-Hungary fought side by side, with Bulgaria and Turkey as their allies, against a powerful coalition of which Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy were the leading European members.

Establishment of the Republic

After lasting for more than four years, fortune oscillating strongly during its earlier stages, the struggle ended in the complete defeat of the Central Powers in Oct., 1918. By the ensuing Treaty of Versailles, concluded in June, 1919, Germany was required to pay a huge indemnity, and to cede to France Alsace-Lorraine, to Denmark part of North Schleswig, to Belgium several frontier districts, and to a revived Polish State the Polish portions of the Prussian monarchy; the seaport of Danzig was made an independent State, and Memel was placed in the trusteeship of the League of Nations; while the German colonies were transferred to Great Britain, France, and Japan under the League's mandates. For the present, and for a long time, Germany has altogether lost the position of primacy among the Continental Powers which she had occupied since 1870.

The close of the Great War coincided with a revolutionary movement, which, beginning in Hamburg in the north, spread like wildfire through the whole country, though only in a few of the States taking dangerously violent forms. Behind the movement was the entire force of social democracy, with the almost undivided support of the urban working classes, and also much sympathy from the down-trodden labourers of the rural districts. The middle classes and the aristocracy could only look on in stupefied amazement and alarm while the greatest political transformation in their country's

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history was consummated as by word of command.

Such of the rulers as were not summarily deposed abdicated voluntarily, and so far as they were concerned the transition from monarchy to republicanism was effected without bloodshed. The whole of the States duly adopted republican constitutions, and while the confederation was continued, even with the old name "Reich" (henceforth generally translated as Realm), it was on the same democratic basis.

The old Empire comprised twenty-five States, in addition to Alsace-Lorraine, which never received formal federal status. Owing to the amalgamation of seven of the small Thuringian States in one, with the name Thuringia, and the absorption of another of them by Bavaria,

the number of the federal territories is now reduced to eighteen.

There is no doubt about the genuineness of the democratic order which has been established in Germany; it remains to be seen how far the model Republic will succeed in practice in a country with such strong monarchical traditions. The new constitutions are nowhere very popular outside the ranks of labour, though opinions differ widely in all classes as to the propriety of allowing some of the expelled rulers to return. It is probable that any early attempt to reinstate the old political order in States like Prussia and Saxony would be the signal for a great social convulsion. It is to Bavaria that the hopes of the monarchists are specially directed.

GERMANY: FACTS AND FIGURES

The Country

Comprises eighteen States: Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Bremen, Hamburg, Hesse, Lippe, Lübeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schaumburg-Lippe, Thuringia, Waldeck, Württemberg. Total area about 181,780 square miles; population about 61,500,000. As a result of the Great War, the German realm lost in Europe about 27,000 square miles, and in population some 6,500,000 inhabitants, while the overseas possessions lost by the war had an area of about 1,000,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 15,000,000.

Government and Constitution

Republic, under constitution adopted by National Assembly of 423 members at Weimar, July 31, 1919, with a universal, equal, direct, and secret franchise of male and female voters on the proportional representation system. President elected for seven years. Legislature includes Reichsrat of 66 and Reichstag of 469 members, elected for four years.

Defence

Permanent Defence Force (Reichswehr), authorised establishment, 100,000; Public Safety Police (Sicherheitspolizei), armed and equipped, 150,000; Emergency Volunteers (Zeitfreiwilligen), 150,000; Civic Guards (Einwohnerwehr), 350,000. Navy includes six pre-Dreadnoughts, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, with certain reserves without ammunition on board. Personnel of navy, 15,000, with 1,500 officers and warrant-officers.

Commerce and Industries

In 1920, the acreage and produce in metric tons of the chief crops were respectively as follows: Wheat, 3,453,185 and 2,255,055; rye, 13,313,117 and 4,971,800; barley, 3,996,155 and 1,799,713; oats, 8,109,180 and 4,870,126; potatoes, 6,149,680 and 28,248,765; beet, 817,435 and 7,964,024; hay, 13,721,665 and 23,669,144.

Fruit is largely grown and about 181,650 acres are devoted to vines. Forestry is extensive and scientific over a large area.

There are coal and iron mines in Prussia; silver and copper are mined in the Harz area; zinc is mined in Silesia, and coal, iron, and silver in Saxony.

The yield of the North Sea fisheries in 1920 was valued at 573,426,800 marks; of the Baltic fisheries 118,794,200 marks.

Principal industries include iron manufacture, steel, textiles, woollens, silk, potash, beetroot sugar, clocks and wooden ware, beer, and paper. Total exports to the United Kingdom in 1921 were valued at £20,549,999; imports from the United Kingdom, £17,831,748, the chief articles of export being hops, glass, dyes, cottons, woollens, clover and grass, machinery and toys.

The value of the mark of 100 pfennig, normally 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 20.43 to the £ sterling, was in November, 1922, about 27.650 to the £. In addition to local municipal issues, the paper money in circulation in January, 1922, was 122,496.7 million marks.

In 1913 Germany's total exports were valued at £509,965,000; imports, £560,335,800.

Communications

Of 35,919 miles of railway line, 34,689 belong to the State. Chief canals: The Hohenzollern, connecting Berlin and Hohensaaten, Rhein-Herne, and Ems-Weser. Length of telegraph lines, 144,150 miles; telephone lines, 91,326 miles.

Religion and Education

No State Church. In 1910, religious bodies included 39,991,420 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 other Christian denominations, 615,020 Jews. Education is general, compulsory from the age of six to fourteen, and highly developed. Supplementary to the elementary schools is a system of secondary and continuation schools and gymnasia, which prepare pupils in a nine years' course for the universities and learned professions, and technical high schools, normal schools, agricultural high schools, and commercial schools. In addition to lyceums, there are twenty-three universities.

Chief Towns

Berlin, capital (population 1,779,000), Greater Berlin (3,801,230), Hamburg (985,780), Munich (630,700), Leipzig (604,380), Dresden (529,320), Cologne (633,900), Breslau (528,260), Frankfurt-on-Main (433,000), Düsseldorf (407,338), Nürnberg (352,675), Hanover (310,430), Essen (439,250), Chemnitz (303,775), Stuttgart (309,197), Magdeburg (285,850), Bremen (257,920), Königsberg (260,890), Stettin (232,726), Duisburg (244,300), Dortmund (295,026), Kiel (205,330), Mannheim (229,570), Halle-on-Saale (182,320), Cassel (162,390), Altona (168,730), Gelsenkirchen (168,550), Elberfeld (157,200), Barmen (156,326), Augsburg (154,550), Aachen (145,750).



GREEK MANHOOD SWINGING DOWN THE STREETS OF NAUPLIA

It is among the peasantry that the finest type of Greek manhood is found, and these Arcadians marching down a street in Nauplia well exemplify the noble bearing of the rural population. Straw hats are tending to replace the once universal red cap, but the short white kilt, or fustanella, is still the general wear, girt round by a gay sash and topped by a zouave jacket and full-sleeved shirt

Photo, C. Chichester



GREECE: BELLES OF THE BORDER IN RICH ARRAY

Astonishing opulence of gold embroidery, silver craftsmanship, and delicate needlework enhances the splendour of their Macedonian costume, in which bold colours are blended with rare artistic skill

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Photo, L. G. Popoff

